

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

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Trend to Sane Price Control
Improving the Wheat Crop
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Urge Your Congressmen to Stop Subsidies
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Problems of the Community Mixer

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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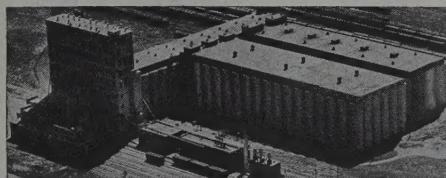
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*By Raising These New Varieties - -***TAMA, BOONE, VICLAND, VIKOTA, CONTROL or MARION**

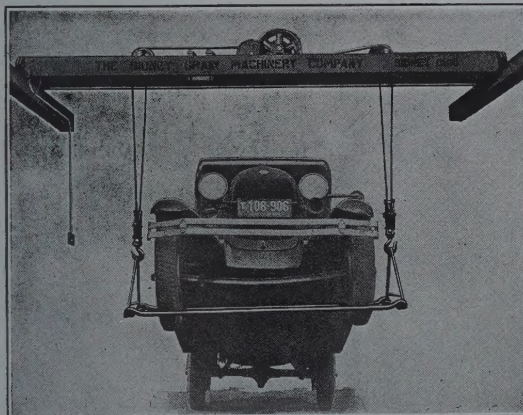
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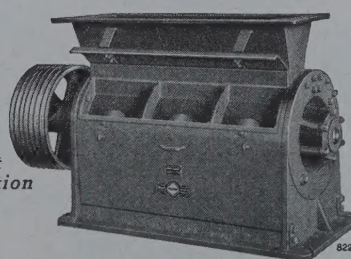
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CONSOLIDATED

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Simplest
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Safest
For All Use

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'Golden cut', America's cheapest-to-use Cutters save power, labor's attention and greatly reduce upkeep expense—their keenedge, stay-sharp knife action cuts faster and cleaner, 'by-product' is reduced, cutting capacity is increased—less corn is required to produce a ton of 'steel-cut' . . . Made in 5 sizes, a capacity to suit every mill.

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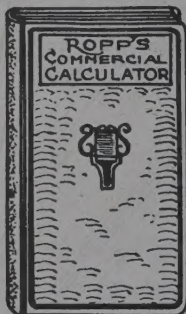
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Ever Written
for Rapid Calculation



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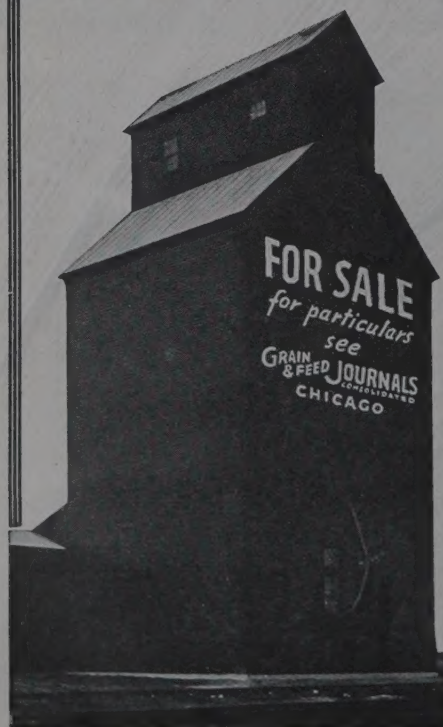
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HANDY PROTECTION
AGAINST
GRAIN DUST!**

DUPOR No. 1 is worn over nose only. Doesn't interfere with eating or talking. For best protection keep mouth closed and breathe through nose as nature intended. Easy to wear as pair of glasses. Weighs only 1 ounce.

Sample sent postpaid for \$1.00

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Send us complete details, we will condense into an advertisement and submit for your approval. The cost is but 25c per type line each insertion. Four consecutive insertions earn an attractive discount for cash with order.

The quicker you get your offer before the trade the earlier the sale will be made. Write at once.

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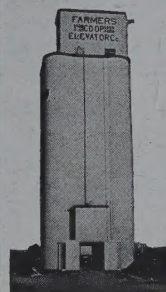
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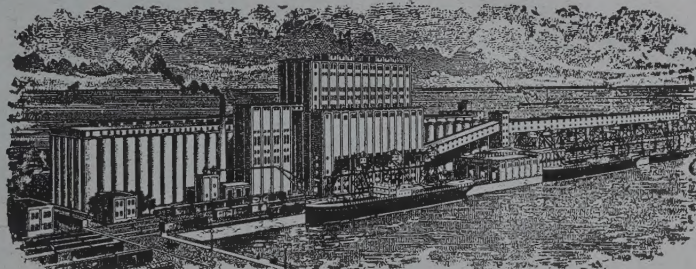
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Grain Car
Unloaders

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Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
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WANT TO BUY Grain Elevator, Illinois or Iowa; must be in good grain territory. Address 91S11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....

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FEED MILL FOR SALE, including building, hulling, grinding and mixing equipment. Good paying establishment for right man. Other business interests, reason for selling. Address 1721 Franklin, Cedar Falls, Ia.

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If you are a moneymaker, can supervise men, and like the retail feed business, here is your opportunity to operate a going business for a well established midwest feed manufacturer. Write giving full qualifications to 91U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

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DRAFT EXEMPT married man with over twenty years export and interior experience as Chief Grain Inspector and Federal Supervisor, including elevator experience, available for chief inspector or manager inspection department, general elevator superintendent, grain buyer or similar position. S. P. Fears, 300 West Armour Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC induction motor for sale, 220 volts, 60 cycles, 100 amps. Speed 1150, 40 hp. complete with starter box. Burlington Feed Co., Burlington, Wis.

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Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service. V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

MOTORS—PUMPS—AIR COMPRESSORS; Guaranteed rebuilt electric motors, pumps, air compressors. Largest stock in Illinois outside of Chicago. Will take your equipment in trade. Also offer emergency motor repair and rewinding service. Distributors for Wagner motors, Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors. We offer free engineering advice on your problems. Write us without obligation. Ask for Bulletin No. 23. Rockford Power Machinery Co., 6th Ave. and 6th St., Rockford, Ill.

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Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use by shippers in advising receivers of the weight and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for supporting claims for Loss of Weight in Transit.

Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the —R. R. Co; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught loaded.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond, duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size 4½x9¾ inches. Weight 11 ozs. Price \$1.05, plus postage. Order No. 89 SWC.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED

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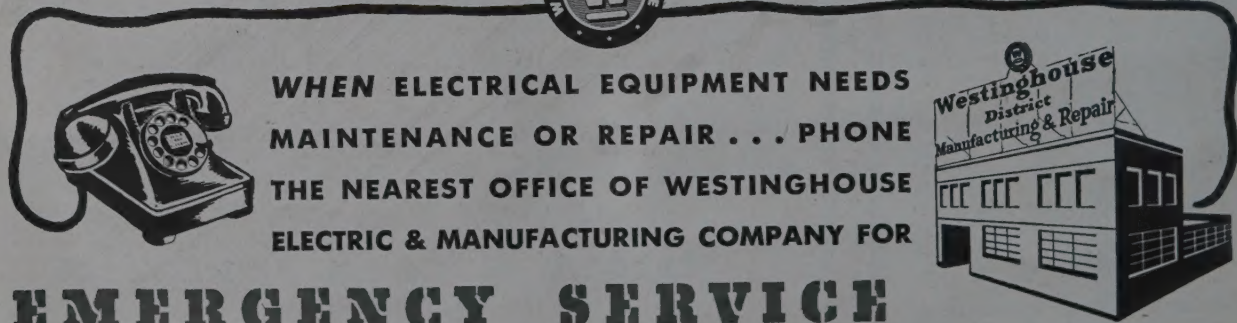


**FOR THE DURATION ON WEDNESDAY
BACK IN "PITCHING" ON SATURDAY**

PRODUCTION THREATENED 9:00 A.M. WEDNESDAY BY GENERATOR
FAILURE. BROKEN DOWN 50 KW. MOTOR GENERATOR SET DELIVERED
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CLEANED, TREATED STATOR WINDINGS. REPAIRED ROTOR RESISTOR.
CORRECTED GROUNDED COIL. INSULATED AND TREATED FIELD COILS.
ASSEMBLED, TESTED AND DELIVERED SATURDAY, 11:00 A.M.

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

DELIVERY RESTRICTIONS on feed dealers that prevent them giving proper service to farmers often can be eased by bringing the problem to the nearest O.D.T. office.

SOFT WHEAT SHIPPERS who handle wheat in car lots will find it to their advantage to keep an accurate record of their purchases and sales, as the ceiling recently established is likely to be investigated by the official representatives of the OPA.

THE C.C.C.'S ORDER NO. 6 forbidding the selling of soybeans for feed or fertilizer was issued, no doubt, with the intent of swelling the receipts of soybean processors and thereby insuring a larger feeding of soybean meal. Feeding whole beans produces soft meat.

A MICHIGAN FARMER who could not obtain a hay loader or harvest help took all of the spite out on himself by plowing under his entire hay crop. Anyone learning how Robert Hudson benefited by this method of venting his spleen will be given the title of Economist of the First Order.

THE GRAIN & FEED DEALERS NATIONAL ASS'N and the National Grain Trade Council have come out strongly for the organized opposition to the payment of subsidies by the Government, which is in harmony with the policy endorsed by many other food dealing organizations and farmers associations.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR MEN generally are now amending their old office signs so as to warn farmers that all beans, as well as other grains, will be considered sold the day of delivery, and thus prevent the grower of the grain coming in after the market has advanced materially and calling for a settlement at the current price. Some country buyers have always insisted that the last load delivered during harvest would be the day of delivery on the farmers entire crop. Too many farmers have always been willing to speculate with the grain dealers' money, and, naturally, delay calling for a settlement so long as the market has an upward swing.

WHILE THE ASSOCIATION WORKERS have not succeeded in getting a more favorable uniform storage agreement from the C.C.C. officials, it has been agreed that beginning July 1, 1943, country elevators without official weights at point of loading will be allowed one-quarter of one per cent shrinkage instead of one-eighth of one per cent as was allowed last year. While this trifling increase will give encouragement to the elevator operators it fails completely to compensate them for the many increases in the cost of operation and should encourage them to persist for a more favorable storage agreement.

WHEN YOU see cars leaking grain in transit, write us date, car initials, number, direction of train, part of car leaking and kind of grain. We will publish free in our Leaking in Transit column in hope of helping the loader of the car to authenticate his claim for loss.

GRAIN DEALERS of the southern states, taking advantage of the scarcity of desirable feeds, are encouraging farmers to plant a greatly increased acreage to barley in order that their herds may have winter grazing, as well as a crop of good barley next spring.

WHITE CORN continues to be a scarce article despite the persistent appeals to growers to increase their acreage. White corn has commanded a premium of from ten to fifteen cents a bushel for several years and there is every reason to believe that the premium would continue to be paid. Field seed dealers can easily help their patrons to greater returns by encouraging the planting of an increased acreage to white corn.

SOME AREAS of the states along the Mississippi River and smaller streams flowing into it, because of the lack of rainfall have suffered severely from the drouth this season. Farmers are now actively agitating for the construction of irrigating ditches that will help to give them permanent relief from drought. Many farmers of districts long suffering from drought are today getting ample moisture for every crop and at the same time helping to relieve the flooded districts of the lower Mississippi from spring floods.

IN NEARLY EVERY NUMBER of the Journal we publish notice of the complete destruction of an elevator by a fire which took a nap, after the firemen had concluded that they had completed a perfect job of extinguishing the flames. One of the recent surprises in this line is the destruction of a mill and elevator at Dawson, Okla. One or two night watchmen walking about the plant which has been saved (?) from the flames are not very expensive and, where employed in the past, they have more than paid for their employment by sounding the second alarm.

THE CHAMPIONS of Saturday afternoons off for elevator workers will be deeply depressed by the rush of beans to every elevator in a bean growing territory. Naturally the farmers disturbed by the discouraging harvesting conditions of 1942 were anxious to save as much of the 1943 crop before the fall storms came again with the beans still in the field. Then, the elevator operators did not hesitate to work nights and Sundays in order to take in the beans, even though no cars were obtainable for immediate shipment. So for the time, at least, the Saturday afternoon holiday is taboo.

CHICAGO 4, ILL., NOVEMBER 10, 1943

GRAIN bought right is half sold.

A WELL COOPERED car is the most dependable protection against long drawn out discussion of shortage claims.

CORN SHIPPERS will henceforth be free to sell their purchases wherever the prices prove attractive, so processors, both millers and distillers, will soon be bidding up for the choice corn of the current crop.

THE NEW CORN CROP is reported to be most excellent with the single exception of excessive moisture which calls for delay in cribbing until the crop is drier. If you have drier in working condition, use it.

BUYERS OF SOYBEANS having a moisture content of less than 14% are expected to pay a premium of two cents a bushel for each single percentage of missing moisture. Careful testing and grading of beans purchased are quite sure to save country buyers from trouble.

Trend to Sane Price Control

Protests by merchants to their Congressmen of both leading political parties beginning during the Henderson regime are only now beginning to bear fruit.

This is one evidence of the soundness of the American system of constitutional government, where the lawmakers are required to hearken to their constituents rather than kowtow to a dictator.

The recent hearings held by the new chief of the grain section of the O.P.A. are an example of the improved basis for price control.

Hereafter in arriving at a price control the O.P.A. first will call a representative meeting of the industry before writing an order.

The next step is to draft an order to be presented to headquarters of the O.P.A., and by that organization to the Department of Agriculture, which approves or rejects the order and returns it to the O.P.A.

As it stands, or corrected, the order then goes to the regional offices and the trade. Even then it is subject to changes suggested in a second meeting of the trade. From this procedure it will be seen that difficulties will be ironed out before instead of after the order goes into effect, with vastly improved chances of its cheerful acceptance by the trade.

Reserving Wheat for Human Needs

Much discussion has been indulged in by various authorities as to whether or not our great surplus of wheat was to be consumed by the distillers and livestock, or some of it be saved for human consumption.

The drouth in the gulf states has resulted in the diversion of many million bushels from the Northwest to be used for feed until the flour manufacturers have been greatly disturbed because of their direct interest in having sufficient wheat left to supply the bread needs of the nation.

The Canadian surplus has been imported in large volume and shipped to Mexico for human food and to California for chicken feed, and many million bushels have been shipped to the distressed nations of Europe and North Africa.

As soon as the European conflict is ended some wheat will, no doubt, be imported from the Argentine and Australia but neither nation has much to spare, in fact, the Australian crop for this year is now estimated at 89,000,000 bus. against the crop of 156,000,000 bus. in 1942. The drouth and frost have cut down the prospective crop in each of the southern exporting nations.

Fortunately a committee representative of the entire flour milling industry is to make a careful study of the wheat problem with a view to finding some

remedy that will fortify American consumers against being without bread.

Causes of Elevator Fires

Every elevator owner and everyone interested in the operation of a grain elevator, as well as the fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevator insurance, are deeply interested in learning the true causes of every elevator fire.

The excitement arising from World War II and the lack of juvenile care and instruction has brought a new, prolific source of fire into the lives of property owners that is most disturbing.

Recent investigations of the causes of fires in one of Chicago's suburbs is incendiary and some of the fires were traceable directly to juvenile delinquencies.

Recently a 700 lb. flour mill at The Dalles, Ore., was completely destroyed by fire, the starting of which was confessed to by an 18 year old boy who longed for revenge.

Early in the month a large flour mill in Detroit was burned by a 14 year old confessed incendiary. An elevator at St. John, Mich., had a narrow escape from destruction by fire which a 7 year old pyromaniac now confesses he started.

Evidently elevator owners must exercise greater vigilance in keeping children away from their plant both for the safety of the plant, as well as the safety of the child.

The more earnest efforts property owners make in determining how their fire started and report the full particulars to the fire marshal, or insurance authority, the sooner will we come to learn what is necessary to do in order to prevent the burning of the elevators.

Of the nine fires reported in this number, six resulted in complete destruction; in three fires the elevators were damaged. Five of these fires were traceable to an open cob house, spontaneous combustion, overheated motor that needed oil, and a screw conveyor.

No property owner likes to see or hear of a disastrous fire, but only accurate knowledge of the causes of these fires can help to reduce the number. When the cause of each fire is known and publicized, every property owner will voluntarily take steps to prevent his property falling prey to any of the known causes. Of course, the installation of more dependable equipment for extinguishing fires in their incipency can also help to reduce the losses.

OPERATORS OF LARGE ELEVATORS having floors of cement, brick or tile insist that all employees be equipped with rubber soles as well as rubber heels. They recognize a spark as well as a flame, is very likely to cause an explosion of grain dust whenever it comes in contact with grain dust suspended in the air in proper proportions.

Improving the Wheat Crop

The work of the state experiment stations and the crop improvement ass'ns is inducing wheat growers generally to refrain from the planting of mixed varieties and dirty seed, with the natural result that the farmers are producing larger yields of more desirable varieties. They are beginning to believe that through the careful selection of clean, plump seed of a variety well adapted to their soil and climate it will result in larger yields and more profitable crops. If the local grain buyers are forced to handle so many different varieties or mongrel products they cannot realize as much from their shipments as they are sure to get with shipments of pure wheat of a better flour producing variety.

Grain buyers in many sections have succeeded in interesting their farmer patrons in planting only clean, plump seed of choice variety and experience has shown that when enough farmers of an adjacent territory agree on the variety to be planted and stick to it, then will the shipments from their station command a better price in every central market.

Millers must discriminate against mixed and mongrel varieties because it is not possible for them to get the best grade of flour from indifferent wheat.

The Canadian plan of planting test plots of different wheats in territory near the elevators has interested more farmers in an intelligent selection of better seed than anything else, but there is still room for great improvement and the agitation for careful selection and experiments must be continued if permanent results are to be attained by the grain buyers and millers.

Country elevatormen who are directly interested in their farmer patrons producing a large crop of choice grain owe it to themselves to learn the variety best adapted to the soil and climate of their neighborhood, and thereby help to increase the production of their patrons as well as to increase the volume of their own business.

WANTED photographs of grain or beans piled on the ground about your elevator, as well as information regarding the quantity piled in the open and the cause of the congestion.

SO MANY CHANGES have been reported in recent numbers of the Journal it must be that sellers have been so discouraged by bureaucratic domination they hastily disposed of their property at a loss. Modern grain handling facilities, well advertised should command a premium, and, of course, the difficulty of obtaining materials for constructing new plants will continue to delay the erection of modern grain handling facilities until Mr. Hitler discovers his cause is hopeless, and calls for an armistice.

A Vice Pres. Snipes at the Railroads

When the vice president got into a jam with the secretary of state the president reached out with the hook and pulled him off the stage.

Similar treatment should be meted out to him for his unwarranted attack in a speech at Dallas, Tex., on the railroads of the country who are doing a remarkably successful job in the war effort despite short allowances of new equipment.

His unfairness is evident when he repeats statements made by employees of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice without referring to the fact that these assertions were refuted by public officials who know the facts.

Instead of being unreasonably high, as the vice president alleges, rates in the United States are the lowest in the world, and made so by the operation of free private enterprise over a long period of years. The average revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile is less than one cent.

Where rates are high they are so because of the small volume of traffic.

More Box Cars

The large wheat crop in the Northwest, especially North Dakota, combined with good crops of other grains, has helped to bring about a congestion that would not have happened if the railroads had been granted the permits to have made, even a portion of the box cars long since ordered.

The C.C.C. has tied up many cars of the northwestern lines in shipments of feed wheat to the south eastern states, and the return of the cars is unreasonably delayed so the northwestern lines have not been able to use them for carrying to market the large crops of their territory.

The shrunken manpower in the Minnesota terminals has unduly delayed unloading of wheat so that the supply of cars employed in carrying the northwestern crops to market is much smaller than usual.

The railroads have been further handicapped by the hasty harvesting of a large crop of soybeans which the farmers have rushed to market in the hope of escaping the October rains, which spoiled much of the 1942 crop and resulted in the record abandonment of beans in the fields.

However, everything is being done to get the empty box cars back to their owners, so that they may be quickly employed in transporting the surplus crops to market, thereby relieving the distressing congestion and preventing country elevators taking in more grain.

An oat product known as "gum oat" now is used to partially replace locust bean gum in confectionery.

Validity of Price Ceilings Before Court

The Supreme Court of the United States on Nov. 8 granted a review of a decision by the U. S. Circuit Court that convicted Benjamin Rottenberg and Albert Yakus of selling wholesale beef cuts at prices exceeding O.P.A. maximums.

The Boston dealers contend that the price control law is an unconstitutional delegation of congressional power to legislate.

Unquestionably Congress has power to control prices in wartime; but under the Emergency Price Control Act bureaucrats are acting as lawmakers.

Feed Manufacturer Gets Judgment for Feed Sold

Judgment for \$22,790.29, plus about \$5,000 in costs and attorneys' fees was given General Mills, Inc., against Thomas and Richard Clark, turkey growers of McBain, Mo., Oct. 21 in the U. S. District Court for the western district of Missouri, on a note given to cover a past due account for feed delivered.

Clark brothers had bought feed of plaintiff for over four years. Richard Clark testified that there were three periods in his experience. In the first he did not use plaintiff's feed. In that period, he said, he prospered. In the second period, of four years, he used plaintiff's feeds. The results, he said, were ruinous. In the third period he used other feeds than plaintiff's and fortune smiled once more.

Albert G. Hogan, Ph.D., College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, in 1940 conducted actual laboratory tests to determine whether plaintiffs' feed was adequate, when fed, with grains, as a complete feed. The feed he used in his tests was bought on the market (it was not concocted by him from plaintiff's formula). The conclusion which he reached was that the feed used in his tests fed in the laboratory lacked sufficient amounts of certain vitamins essential to the growth and health of turkey poults. Turkey poults given that feed alone, and grains, although otherwise not diseased, would be affected injuriously by malnutrition.

Plaintiffs' defense to the counterclaim of \$400,000 damages because the feed lacked essential vitamins included a description of the method of manufacture. The precautions to procure first class ingredients and to control their admixture automatically, so that proportions would not vary, were made plain. And made plain were the efforts of the plaintiff to discover, at an elaborate experimental farm maintained and operated by it in Michigan, whether the feeds produced by it, when tried out on living birds (also, as to animal feeds, on animals) would produce strong, vigorous and healthy stock.

Judge Merrill E. Otis said: The criticism of Dr. Hogan's technique was forceful and forcibly presented. 1. If he were testing the adequacy of feeds he should have used normal birds, not birds already weakened, whether by disease or malnutrition. 2. If he used weakened birds, at least he should have run, as a control test, a second concurrent test with normal birds. 3. His tests should have included autopsies. 4. The numbers of birds he used in his tests were too small to support general conclusions; the results shown may have been the products of chance. Such were the chief points of the criticism.

The testimony of witnesses was one chorus of approval for plaintiff's turkey feed. Such testimony cannot be disregarded. (Imagine a jury preferring the judgment of a doctor of philosophy to the testimony of three score sons and daughters of the soil.) But there was an Achilles heel in the testimony of almost every one (not quite of all) of these good men and women. Defendants' counsel instantly shot his arrow to the vulnerable spot. Generally they supplemented plaintiff's feed with something else.

The plaintiff could not deny that in 1940 defendants' turkey project failed dismally. In that year turkeys on defendants' farm died like Nazis under the wheels of Stalin's Juggernaut. A season which began with 25,000 eggs ended with 80 birds fitted for the feast. It was a year of devastation on defendants' farm.

Richard Clark, not testifying on the witness stand at the trial, but explaining, in letters and

other writings in 1940, the unfortunate experience of defendants antedating the trial. Over and over again Mr. Clark ascribed his losses in 1940 to such diseases as pex, pullorum and trichomoniasis.

The effect of this testimony was at least to suggest to the mind that disease must have had something to do with the debacle of 1940. If it had something to do with it, how much?

There has been no proof that the feed manufactured by plaintiff and sold defendants was worthless or that any single ingredient entering into it was not valuable as a turkey feed.

Whether the feed sold defendants by plaintiff was a "complete feed," in a more narrow sense, that is, in the sense that no vitamin bearing supplement whatever was required, provided a considerable time elapsed between manufacture and feeding, is a question which cannot be answered certainly upon the record; the negative has not been proved.

Whether defendants, during any year, did use the feed sold them by plaintiff as a "complete feed," in the narrow sense, that is, without some vitamin supplying supplement, is a question which cannot be certainly answered upon the record; the affirmative has not been proved. The losses sustained by defendants in every year in which they used plaintiff's feed, and especially in 1940, were due in large part to infectious turkey diseases.

O.P.A. Forbids Waiver of Weighing Charges

Louis J. Burke, chief counsel of the O.P.A., has ruled that waiver of charges for weighing and inspection by sellers of corn is a violation of O.P.A. regulations, unless sellers' maximum price is proportionately reduced.

The ruling is contained in a message to grain exchanges as follows: "Inquiry is made as to whether Chicago Board of Trade's change in rules authorizing the seller to pass the weighing and inspection charges of corn to the buyer will permit the seller to discontinue paying such charges and still sell at the maximum price under R.M.P.R. 346. The answer is no. If the buyer pays the weighing and inspection charges the seller's maximum price must be reduced by the cost of such charges."

Corn Released

Dealers in any area now are free to sell corn without first offering it to priority processors or to the C.C.C. The W.P.B. has requested the W.F.A. to accumulate 52,000,000 bus. of corn by June 1 thru the C.C.C. as a reserve for processors next summer.

This announcement made last week is cheering news to grain shippers. It came in a wire from Wm. McArthur, director of the grain division of the C.C.C., to regional directors, as follows:

"Advise approved corn processors that their priority privilege on purchase of corn delivered to country elevators under the corn guaranty program is hereby terminated. Instruct country elevators to sell and ship 80% of all unsold corn purchased from producers under the corn price guaranty program prior to Nov. 1, 1943, to terminal and subterminal warehouses which are under the uniform grain storage agreement. Such warehouses shall offer this corn, plus any unsold stocks of corn purchased under the corn price guaranty program to C.C.C. at ceiling prices plus permissible merchandising charges. C.C.C. will buy all corn grading No. 3 or better not exceeding 15.5% moisture and release corn of lower grades and higher moisture content. C.C.C. will use its corn for shipment to drought areas and to meet other emergencies."

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother shippers in the collection of claims for loss in transit by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

N. H. 63040 passed thru Antelope, Mont., Oct. 28, leaking wheat at side post.—Alf Hoven, Hoven Grain Co.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

List of Essential Activities

Grain & Feed Journals: Where can we obtain the revised list of essential activities mentioned on page 328 of the Journal?—E. H. Heldman, manager Jenera Co-operative Ass'n, Jenera, O.

Ans.: This list is contained in General Order No. 17 issued as a guide to local draft boards and should be obtainable by writing to the War Manpower Commission, Washington, D. C.

What Is the Lateral Stress of Soybeans?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are contemplating the construction of a storage plant for soybeans, and we are puzzled to know what would be the side pressure exerted by a pile of bulk soybeans in a field warehouse. Prospective Purchaser.

Ans.: It is impossible to compute the lateral stress of soybeans stored in bulk unless you know the diameter and the height of the stored beans. While the liquidity of beans is much like wheat, we doubt that the lateral stress would be near as great as flaxseed, but feel sure it would exceed shelled corn, which has a standard weight per bushel of 4 lbs. fewer than soybeans or wheat.

Durable Spout Liners Needed

Grain & Feed Journals: We have been having a lot of trouble with our spouts wearing out quickly since we started to handle more and more soybeans. Other operators, with whom we have conferred, insist that soybeans cut the bottom of their spouts in half the time that wheat or corn will cut the same spouts. We have been looking for a spout liner that we can depend upon to withstand the wear of the falling grain. Of course, we are anxious to have a liner that can easily be installed and replaced when it is worn out. Any suggestion of liners that will give long and better service than thin sheet-iron would be greatly appreciated by F. J. Ingalls.

Calculation Tables at Present Prices

Grain & Feed Journals:—In handling this year's crop of beans under the control prices, as we understand it, the buying price runs up to \$1.86 per bushel, but none of the grain valuation tables, showing value of 60 lb. units, gives calculations at prices higher than \$1.75 per bushel, so we have to figure out the value of every lot purchased. We will be pleased to know where we can get a calculation table that will assist in a quick calculation of bean values at the prevailing control price. Howard F. Keisling, Goodland, Ind.

Ans.: The only tables calculating 60 lb. units up to the present control price is Clark's Decimal Wheat Values, which calculates the value on any quantity of 60 lb. units from 10 to 100,000 lbs., at 50 cents to \$2.39. However, unless you understand the decimal system of punctuation it would be somewhat difficult even then to use the calculation table in a quick calculation of bean values.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Nov. 17, 18. Texas Seedsmen's Ass'n., Texas Hotel, Ft. Worth, Tex.

Nov. 29. Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.

Jan. 24, 25. Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Columbia Club, Indianapolis, Ind.

Elevators Employing Eight or Less May Raise Salaries and Wages

Country grain elevators employing not more than eight persons have been exempted from applying for war labor board approval of wage and salary increases, even if they are a part of a chain which employs a total of eight, Dr. Geo. Bernard Noble, chairman of the northwest regional war labor board has advised.

The chain-run establishments usually employing one or two persons, have been applying to regional boards for approval of their wage increases.—F. K. H.

Greater Vigilance Needed in Coopering Cars

By Jos. A. SCHMITZ,

Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade

The scarcity of box cars that are in proper condition to transport grain to market without leakage is reaching new peaks, and taken with the scarcity of good grain doors and the prevailing high prices of all grains, calls for unusual vigilance in inspecting cars tendered for loading, and greater care in coopering each car before loading. The average weight of grain shipments arriving in this market is greater than ever, so even the box cars were grain tight as formerly, more and greater leaks would naturally be expected.

It is the shipper's grain and he should be actively interested in refusing to load a car saturated with oil, cresote, fertilizer, manure, or any other stench making or unclean matter. He owes it to himself to make sure all car posts and sheathings are firmly anchored and grain tight. Loose or bulging boards, holes and cracks are first aid to expensive leaks.

Even though the perfectly coopered car calls for two hour's labor, it is worth several times its cost. Insist on your shipments being protected against leaks.

The record of leaking cars for ten months of 1943, January to October inclusive, shows that out of 83,523 cars received at Chicago, 6,141 or 7.3 per cent were leaking. These leaks were recorded as follows:

Bulged Grain Doors.....	1,086
Over Grain Doors.....	2,090
End of Grain Doors.....	370
Draw Bar	193
Side of Car	771
End of Car.....	284
Bottom of Cars.....	688
End and Corner Posts.....	249
Door Posts	410

6,141

The grain door leak accounts for more than half of the leaks recorded; consequently the cooper should give more care to the installation of grain door by making sure:

(1) That sufficient reinforcement doors are applied. These reinforcement doors should be applied horizontally and in such a manner that they will cover the joints between the doors. They should be nailed along their upper edges only, but not with spikes.

(2) Grain door barricades should be higher than the grain will level.

(3) By covering all cracks and crevices between grain door through which grain may leak and make sure that the joint between the grain doors and the door posts is grain tight. A thorough examination of the entire car box

with special attention to corner and end posts would disclose the cause of leaks and losses in transit.

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar-ley	Soy-beans
Jan. 15..	139.7	101.4	63	113.8	97.8	152
Feb. 15..	141.4	102.7	63.8	115.2	99	154
Mar. 15..	142.3	103.4	64.2	115.9	99.7	155
Apr. 15..	143.2	104.0	64.6	116.6	100.3	156
May 15..	144.1	104.6	65.0	117.4	100.9	156.0
June 15..	145.0	105.0	65.4	118.0	102.0	157.0
July 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.1	158.0
Aug. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Sept. 15..	146.0	106.0	65.8	119.0	102.0	158.0
Oct. 15..	147.0	107.0	66.2	120.0	103.0	159.0

FARM PRICES

Jan. 15..	117.5	88	52.5	61.3	68.3	159
Feb. 15..	119.5	90.4	55.5	64.1	70.7	160
Mar. 15..	122.7	94.8	58.4	68.9	74.8	165
Apr. 15..	122.3	100.2	61.1	69.5	77.3	167
May 15..	122.8	103.4	61.2	71.9	76.8	172.0
June 15..	124.0	106.0	64.8	79.7	83.9	173.0
July 15..	126.0	108.0	65.6	90.9	92.0	170.0
Aug. 15..	127.0	109.0	65.2	88.4	92.9	168.0
Sept. 15..	130.0	109.0	69.6	94.9	95.5	169.0
Oct. 15..	135.0	107.0	74.4	101.0	103.0	180.0

Flour mills of Chicago ground 17,287,279 bus. wheat during August and September, against 15,929,594 bus. during those months of 1942, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Peter B. Carey Passes On

A public-spirited citizen as well as a popular grain broker, the death of Peter Carey leaves a void on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade.

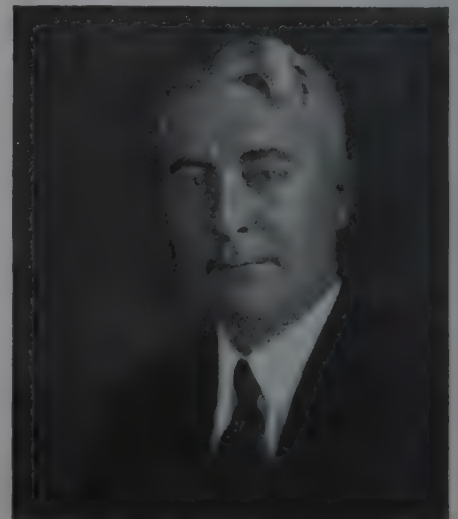
He passed away Oct. 30 at Sacred Heart Sanitarium, Milwaukee, following an extended illness.

Born in Chicago, Nov. 3, 1886, he was graduated in 1903 from De La Salle Institute and entered the employ of Wright, Bogert & Co., grain dealers, becoming a member of the Board of Trade in 1912. Later he engaged in other business, but in 1920 again became a member.

Mr. Carey was extremely active in Board of Trade affairs. He served a three-year term as director during 1927-29. In 1930 he was elected 2nd vice president, and the following year he moved up to the 1st vice presidency. In 1932 he was elected to the presidency of the Board, holding that office for three consecutive terms.

Always interested in politics, but never as a candidate, he consented last year to accept the Democratic nomination for sheriff of Cook County, to which post he was elected for a four year term.

In tribute to his memory trading on the Board was suspended for five minutes during the funeral services.



Peter B. Carey, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Soft Wheat Ceiling of Nov. 6

Effective Nov. 6 the O.P.A. has established maximum prices for soft winter wheat in certain states, in M.P.R. 487, part 1439, unprocessed agricultural commodities.

A bulletin of the Millers National Federation explains the ceiling order as follows:

The soft wheat ceiling is based upon \$1.645 per bushel at Chicago or St. Louis, for No. 1 soft wheat of any class in carload quantities, with approximate freight differences to apply to other terminal market points. To the base ceiling price in each case may be added merchandising and handling charges, which may amount to a maximum of 6.5 cents provided that these charges are earned. The schedule of ceilings at various terminals is given in Sec. 6.

To determine ceilings at country points, the terminal market ceiling is used as the base and from this base is deducted the freight rate from the country point to the terminal. The highest ceiling established by subtracting the freight rate from a terminal market ceiling will establish the carload ceiling at the country point—this country point ceiling applies for all buyers, no matter where located.

Perhaps it may help to clarify the procedure for establishing country point ceilings by stating a hypothetical case for a station which we shall call "X". The rate from "X" to New York is 30 cents, to Louisville 15 cents and to Chicago 12.5 cents per cwt. The miller takes the terminal market ceiling schedule in Sec. 6 and deducts the freight rate to each destination. The following table shows this in detail:

	Terminal Ceiling	Freight per Cwt.	Freight per Bu.	Country Point Ceiling
New York...	\$1.805	30c	18c	\$1.625
Louisville...	1.6825	15c	9c	1.5925
Chicago....	1.645	12c	7.2c	*1.5725

In the above computation, the ceiling at "X" is \$1.625 as that is the highest ceiling obtained by deducting freight rates from the ceilings at several terminal points. This is the maximum price that any buyer, wherever located, may bid the country shipper at station "X".

*Note that in the case of the Chicago calculation in the example the ceiling actually works out 1.573. O.P.A. will follow market practice and permit the use of a ceiling at the nearest one-eighth of a cent either up or down from the actual calculation in tenths, and so the 1.573 becomes 1.5725 in practice.

The ceiling on purchases of wagon wheat is 3 cents less than the carload ceiling at the station where the wagon wheat is purchased. This does not necessarily mean that the country elevator will be required to operate on a 3-cent margin, but it does mean that the highest amount which the elevator operator may pay for wagon wheat is 3 cents under the carload price.

The schedule of grade discounts in Section 6 is likewise the maximum price that may be paid for wheat grading below No. 1. Buyers may discount these off-grades by greater amounts than the schedule of discounts, but are not permitted to use discounts smaller in any case than the schedule provides.

It should be noted that the 6.5 cents merchandising and handling charges referred to above apply only to wheat in terminal markets and not to wheat at country points which is strictly governed by the carload ceiling. In all cases, the merchandising and handling charges must be earned before they may be added to the base price.

Millers should note especially Item B of Section 1, which provides that soft wheat purchased prior to Nov. 6 may be delivered within 30 days even though above ceiling prices.

Sec. 11. Maximum prices of country shippers.—(a) The maximum price for the sale by a country shipper of any soft wheat purchased by him from a producer (or from any farmer of soft wheat secured from its producer) bulk, on track, in carload quantities, at any terminal city or interior rail point shall be the maximum

price specified for such a sale in Sections 6 or 7 hereof at that terminal city or interior rail point where sold and delivered to the purchaser.

(b) The maximum price for the sale by a country shipper of any soft wheat purchased by him from a producer (or from any farmer of soft wheat secured from its producer) bulk, in store, in carload quantities, at any terminal city or interior rail point shall be the maximum price specified in paragraph (a) of this Section less the charges payable to place such soft wheat on track at the point of sale.

(c) The maximum price for the sale or delivery by a country shipper of any soft wheat in any case not provided for in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Section, shall be the maximum price for a like sale by a merchandiser as provided in Section 14 hereof.

(d) This section prescribes the exclusive modes of sale of any soft wheat by a country shipper.

Sec. 12. Maximum service charge of commission merchants.—(a) Notwithstanding any other law or regulation, the maximum service for the services of a commission merchant in connection with any sale of any soft wheat shall be 1.5 cents per bushel. This service charge shall be in addition to the appropriate maximum price of the soft wheat so sold.

(b) Every seller who paid any service charge under this Section may add the same in computing his maximum prices for any sale.

Sec. 13. Maximum service charge of brokers.—(a) Notwithstanding any other law or regulation, the maximum service charges for the services of a broker in connection with any sale or purchase of any soft wheat shall be .25 cent per bushel. This service charge shall be in addition to the appropriate maximum price of the soft wheat so sold or purchased.

(b) No seller who paid a brokerage hereunder may add said brokerage in computing his maximum price for any sale.

Sec. 14. Maximum prices of merchandisers.—(a) The maximum price for the sale of any soft wheat by any merchandiser to any person other than a feeder shall be calculated by adding one of the following markups to the merchandiser's basic maximum price calculated under paragraph (c) of this Section:

(1) 1.5c per bushel for sales in carload quantities.

(2) 3c per bushel for sales in less than carload quantities.

(b) The maximum price for the sale of any soft wheat by any merchandiser to a feeder shall be calculated by adding one of the following maximum markups to the merchandiser's basic maximum price calculated under paragraph (c) of this Section:

(1) 1.5c per bushel for sales in carload quantities.

(2) 3c per bushel for sales in less than carload quantities of 150 bushels or more.

(3) 8c per bushel for sales of less than 150 bushels.

(c) The merchandiser's basic maximum price above referred to shall be calculated as follows:

(1) For a sale in carload quantities, the maximum price specified in Section 6, 7 or 8 hereof, at that terminal city or interior point where sold and delivered to the purchaser plus all permitted charges and increases previously added thereto under other Sections hereof and plus all permitted markups previously added thereto under this Section; and

(2) For a sale in less than carload quantity, the maximum price specified in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph (c), or the maximum price specified in Sections 6, 7 or 8 hereof, at the terminal city or interior point where such seller purchased the wheat in question, plus: (i) all permitted charges and increases previously added thereto under other Sections hereof; (ii) all permitted markups previously added thereto under this Section; and (iii) transportation charges actually incurred by the seller from said terminal city or interior point at which he purchased the same to the point where delivered to the buyer.

(d) Irrespective of the number of merchandisers or commission merchants who may have handled the soft wheat in question, the maximum price to the ultimate user otherwise established hereunder shall not be increased by the addition of markups under this Section (or under Sections 11 (b) or 12 thereof) to a greater extent than:

(1) 4.5c per bushel if the ultimate user purchases in carload quantities.

(2) 7.5c per bushel if the ultimate user is not a feeder and purchases in less than carload quantities.

(3) 7.5c per bushel if the ultimate user is a feeder and purchases in less than carload quantities of 150 bushels or more.

(4) 17.5c per bushel if the ultimate user is a feeder and purchases quantities of less than 150 bushels.

Sec. 17. Increases for carrying charges.—(a) Notwithstanding any provision of this or any other law or regulation, any seller of soft wheat may, in addition to the appropriate maximum price of the soft wheat sold, charge and re-

ceive from the buyer, a maximum carrying charge of .04 of a cent per bushel per day for the time elapsing between:

(1) The date of the expiration of free time under the contract of sale; and

(2) A date five days subsequent to the date of shipment specified by the buyer in shipping instructions furnished the seller or the date on which shipment is actually made, whichever is earlier.

(b) For any resale, the maximum price of the seller shall not be increased for any such carrying charges previously paid by him in connection with his purchase of the soft wheat in question.

Pea-Soya Being Shipped to Europe

Five-pound pea-soya dry soup mix, being shipped abroad by the Department of Agriculture, War Food Administration, for relief and rehabilitation feeding, is now being packed in this newly designed cargo space-saving package. The dry soup mix, which is regarded as one of the most economical and nutritious relief foods, is packed in a sturdy, delta-seal, kraft bag printed in a modern, simple two-color design. Instructions for preparation of the soup are printed in fifteen different foreign languages.

Rice Set-Aside Order Suspended

An increase of rice for civilian use was made possible Oct. 31 by War Food Administration removal of all governmental set-aside requirements for rice milled in November.

This move, W.F.A. officials said, is expected to help relieve the tight situation in markets supplying civilian needs. It should give dealers and manufacturers ample time in which to replenish exhausted stocks, particularly in the Southeastern States, where a shortage of corn grits has greatly increased demand for rice.

The action was made possible by heavy millings of the record 1943 rice crop, which, during the first three months of the season, supplied larger quantities of milled rice than required by the armed forces and the lend-lease program for immediate distribution.

Removal of set-aside requirements will permit millers and first owners to sell their full production of brown, undermilled and milled rice for November to other than governmental agencies. This was accomplished through an amendment to Food Distribution Order No. 10, which required the sale of at least 45 per cent of the production of rice mills to governmental agencies.

A Satisfactory Settlement

An attorney was recently handling a personal accident claim for the senior partner in his law firm. The nature of the claim was such that, while it probably would have been difficult if taken to court for the plaintiff to prove negligence, as was claimed, yet the thing had occurred so long before that there were no available witnesses to dispute claim of negligence. The plaintiff did not know that, but finally after many meetings, and long preparation to defend the case in court, a settlement was made out of court for a very small sum.

This attorney was very pleased at the settlement he had been able to make, and at the first opportunity took the settlement to his senior partner to tell him the results. And now comes one of those unbelievable, but true, things about the insurance business. The senior partner complimented the younger attorney for the work he had done on the case and the very fine settlement which he had apparently made. He ended the conversation by saying:

"You as the man who handled the case, and we as the firm handling it, can be very well satisfied in passing this settlement on to our client. However, you were able to make such a low settlement that we can charge no fee. Whether you know it or not, in personal accident cases the fee which can be charged is entirely dependent upon the amount of the settlement."—*The Round Table*.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Certificates Necessary on Sales of Soybeans

Grain & Feed Journals.—Buyers of soybeans who may not have paid the full support price for 1943 crop soybeans, which includes premiums on extra dry beans, may soon encounter some difficulty in explaining their actions. C.C.C. is requiring each soybean producer, regardless of locality, to obtain a Certificate from the seller of soybeans to them.

CERTIFICATION OF WAREHOUSEMAN TO PURCHASER

Dated at
 I (we)
 (Name of Country Warehouseman)
 of hereby certify to
 (Address)
 to whom I (we) have
 (Name of Buyer)
 this day sold and delivered bushels
 of soybeans, as identified by:

 Initial Car Number
 that all of such soybeans were purchased by
 me from producers, and that all producers were
 paid not less than the applicable 1943 producer
 support price as announced by the United
 States Department of Agriculture, in effect at
 the time of purchase by me.
 (Signed)
 By
 (Witness)

Commission men will in turn require country dealers to furnish them with the same certificate. If you have not been called on for this statement from either of these two sources, you might just as well make out statements on each carload (or truckload) of soybeans you have sold, and have them available when called for. We quote herewith the 1943 Soybean Form 505, which is needed.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n., Delavan, Ill.

Urge Your Congressmen to Stop Subsidies

Grain & Feed Journals: The New Deal administration wants to use Commodity Credit Corporation to pay subsidies to control, or roll back, the prices of agricultural products. But there is much opposition to this, and legislation now before Congress proposes that such subsidies by the Corporation be prohibited. The matter will be fought out in Congress during November.

This letter is in opposition to such subsidies, and in support of the legislation now before Congress. This letter is prepared by the National Grain Trade Council, an organization formed in 1936 and now including nation-wide grain trade organizations as well as 22 organized grain exchanges. It is the hope and expectation that each reader will consider the statements made and then IMMEDIATELY write his Congressman and Senators, expressing his opinion.

We believe the legislation proposed by H. R. 3458, introduced by Mr. Steagall, should be supported, for the following reasons:

A subsidy program would NOT, in our opinion, help hold the line against inflation as claimed. A program of reducing living costs by subsidies would add to the consumers' spending power and would itself tend to be inflationary in nature.

Wages rose 74 per cent during the time up to September, 1942, when living costs had risen only 18 per cent. We believe that persons whose income has risen as fast as, or faster than, their living costs, should pay such costs today and not pass on part of that cost either to present taxes, or to the public debt which returning

soldiers and others will have to pay in later years.

We believe that farmers want their fair price for grains in the market place and not partly in the market place and partly as a government subsidy. We believe that farmers are opposed generally to any further spread of government into the farming business.

We believe that grain and feed dealers do not want further expansion of government agencies into their business. Even IF a subsidy at the producer level MIGHT be administered without immediate harm to your grain or feed business, there is no assurance that it WOULD be so safeguarded by administrative agencies. Grain and feed dealers want no opportunity left open to government agencies further to invade the field of private enterprise.

We think that House Resolution 3458 and Senate Bill 1458 SHOULD be passed by Congress, prohibiting this proposed subsidy program. We consider it important that you write IMMEDIATELY to your Congressman and Senators, favoring the proposed legislation.—The National Grain Trade Council, J. F. Leahy, Chairman.

The Soybean Ass'n Will Meet at Urbana

Grain & Feed Journals: Personally, and for the soybean industry, now one of the very large agricultural industries, I want to express to you my hearty appreciation for myself and the industry for your fine contribution.

Yes, the power of the press is under estimated. Your recent suggestion to the Grain Trade that they too have a stake in the oleomargine struggle now going on at Washington. Likewise in the Food and Drug Decree that practically stopped the manufacture of soya flour when the government recognizing its worth had requested that the industry manufacture, 1,750,000,000 pounds for Lend-Lease and other purposes. Then in the matter of the Federal funds for research studies for the disease and insect hazards of the soybean crop mean much to the grain trade.

You know of our interest in the 25th Con-

ference of The American Soybean Ass'n to be held at the College of Agriculture, Urbana, Ill., Sept. 13 and 14, 1944. Here again the grain trade is invited to make the educational feature for their part of this great industry. This is definitely an educational program being planned for and in the interests of each and every agency that has a direct or indirect part in the rapidly growing industry.

We have been very much gratified at the response we have from the various agencies, even at this early date, not too early to begin planning for a meeting that commands the attention of so many people. We do want the grain trade to start planning now, working with Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of Agronomy for their contribution, they are the second step from the grower. The university has granted space and facilities for this event as never before. Illinois being the largest producer should lead in the soybean work.

I want to say this sincerely, the Grain and Feed Journals should be read by every one associated with the grain trade; also men in the Farm Management business or who have to do with grains and grain matters. This same thing can be said of the Soybean Digest. It seems strange to go into a grain office that does not have both of these. Grant you they are busy, perhaps no busier than many others who carry on an extensive business representing a few million dollars and still find time to give to the betterment of the industries which is a vital part of any worthwhile business.

For your information, something concrete in the way of soybean yields: 38 farms, 3,059 acres, average yield 2377 bu. This covers a territory from Ashkum on the north, 58 miles from here to Kansas and Lovington on the southeast and southwest about the same distance. The smallest field 18 acres, largest 176 in soybeans in this listing. One field above 30 bushels the 176 acres for the one farm, 31.6 bushels, lowest 15.0 bushel per acre, the latter a very ordinary farm. The range is from 20 to 25 bus. when the actual figures are given and the acreages factual. Quality good, germination would appear to be excellent, oil content up to average from the tests made.

One city land owner in this territory representing a soybean yield of 55 bus. per acre, sells the seed to the mis-informed at \$10.00 per bushel. The variety is Mugden, an Iowa bean that was developed for Iowa soils and seasons. This is the first of this since the McClave tragedy of about three years ago. This type of work needs to be exposed, land owners and others be reminded they have a College of Agriculture, U. S. D. A. and other agencies for which they pay taxes that will give them dependable information.

In addition to this we have the oats salesman, selling Canadian oats, collecting 50c at time of sale and \$3.00 C.O.D. when shipped. The variety is one that the Experiment Station records show is not as good by far as those we have already.—J. E. Johnson, Pres., American Soybean Ass'n, Champaign, Ill.

Pioneer Association Secretary Passes On

A. H. Bewsher, one of the founders of the old Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, died Nov. 3, aged 77 years.

He had been ill for several weeks following a slight cerebral hemorrhage, and his condition became rapidly worse after his arrival in Des Moines to visit his daughter, and he passed away at the Hammond Convalescent Hospital.

Mr. Bewsher was the energetic secretary of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n in 1901 and prior to taking that office had been traveling representative of the Greenleaf-Baker Grain Co., of Atchison, Kan. He retired from the grain commission business several years ago.

Private funeral services were held in Des Moines and burial was at Lincoln, Neb.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Catherine Bewsher, a daughter and one son.



A. H. Bewsher, Lincoln, Neb., Deceased

Dockage in Flaxseed

By R. W. COX and W. W. BROOKINS

Every year thousands of tons of dockage material consisting primarily of weed seeds are in the shipments arriving at the terminal markets. The loss to flax growers in Minnesota from weeds in the 1941 flax crop probably exceeded three million dollars. This estimate includes the loss in yield of grain from weed competition, reduction in the marketability of the straw, and the cost of shipping the dockage to the market.

The divisions of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Extension of the University of Minnesota recently completed a study of the records of 9,797 carloads of flaxseed received at Minneapolis from Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana during the crop season August, 1941, to July, 1942. Shipments from Minnesota stations accounted for 7,413 cars and represented about 84 per cent of the total flaxseed marketed from the state during the period. The dockage in these cars averaged 11.3 per cent, or an equivalent of about one car of dockage for every 10 cars of clean flax.

DOCKAGE 41,000 TONS.—Minnesota marketed over 13 million bushels from the 1941 flax crop. On the basis of an average dockage content of 11.3 per cent, more than 41,000 tons of dockage were received at the terminal markets during the crop season, the shipment of which used the space of 950 cars and cost over \$138,000.

The percentage of dockage ranged from 3 to 37. One-third of the cars had less than 10 per cent of dockage, almost one-half had between 10.0 and 14.9 per cent, and one-fifth had 15 per cent or more of dockage material.

REMOVAL AT COUNTRY SHIPPING POINTS.—With the use of proper screens many country elevators are equipped to clean flaxseed to 10 per cent dockage or slightly below without undue shrinkage of flax. Cleaning of flaxseed to a high degree of purity for crushing purposes is not considered practicable. Removal of all weed seeds and foreign material generally results in a shrinkage of at least 15

to 20 per cent from the original amount of flax. In addition to weed seeds, both sound and broken flax seeds are removed in the cleaning.

FLAX SCREENINGS are finely ground to destroy all weed seeds and mixed with other grains for livestock feed. As a war measure to conserve shipping, it appears desirable that more of this dockage should be removed at country points and returned directly to farms as ground feed. In localities where portable feed grinders are not available, stationary grinders must be relied upon, but the use of the latter involves more local handling. If the dockage consists primarily of mustard seed, it is inadvisable to grind and mix with feed because of the characteristics of the oil in this seed. Dockage provides a low-cost feed. It is estimated that the cost of removing a reasonable amount of dockage is about \$9.40 per ton of screenings. To this figure there must be added the cost of grinding and handling.

Removal of dockage at shipping points is only a temporary measure, and the most logical place to combat the dockage problem is on the farm. Elevator operators can reduce their own handling problems by encouraging farmers to plant clean seed and adopt control practices to combat weeds more effectively.

Seed clean enough for crushing is not clean enough for sowing. Purities of 99 per cent can be obtained at small cost where disk or gravity machines are used to supplement fanning mills.

After crops of small grain the buried weed seeds retain their germination to create a serious menace to flax when brought to the surface.

Grass crops and alfalfa and certain clovers appear to provide cleaner ground than corn or small grains.

The Supreme Court of the United States has consented to pass upon issuance of mandatory injunctions where price control regulations have been unwittingly violated. The district court refused to issue an injunction; but the court of appeals held the law required issuance.

Ground Cobs Clean Machinery

Scientists of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry's Northern Regional Research Laboratory have found, in cooperation with a branch of the armed services, that corn-cobs, peanut shells and other residues, ground to pass a 16-mesh screen and used in ordinary sand-blasting guns with openings of three-sixteenths of an inch, remove organic and softer mineral deposits without any appreciable wear on metal surfaces. Ground rice hulls clean more rapidly but are slightly abrasive to steel because of their high silica content.

Stolen Motor Quickly Recovered

Omar Hodges tells a good story, as follows: "Here is a little crime story in three simple chapters. We received a telegram from the Lexington Mill & Elevator Co. of Lexington, Neb., reading as follows: 'Please write us giving nameplate data on two-horsepower motor in Darr Elevator. This motor stolen last night. Want information for sheriff.'

"Instead of writing to the assured we sent them the following telegram: 'Two-horsepower motor Darr Elevator Wagner Serial No. 303904.'

"The next quotation is a letter written by the assured:

"We wish to thank you for telegraphing us the serial number of the Wagner two-horsepower motor stolen from the Darr, Nebr., elevator.

"With this information our Dawson County sheriff was able to locate the stolen motor at a repair shop in Kearney, Nebr., where it had been sold by the culprit who removed the motor from the power house at Darr. Although the person who stole the motor has not yet been apprehended, the law enforcement offices know who he is, and he will be picked up in the next few days.

"Just another instance of Mill Mutuals service."—*The Round Table.*

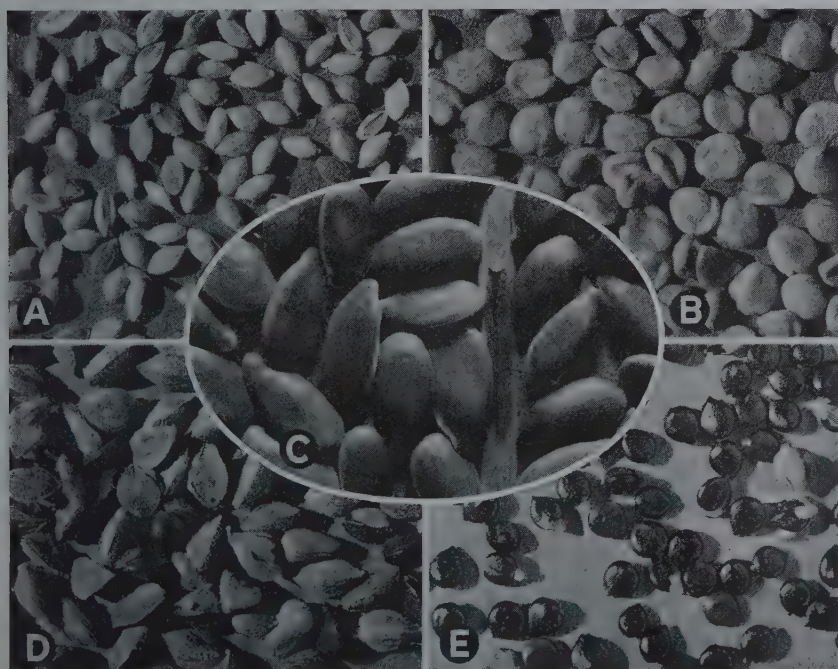
Robbing Farmer of Guidance to True Value of Grain

During the past fifty years there have been fifteen Royal Commissions charged to make exhaustive investigations into the operations of the Canadian grain trade and of the facilities provided by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. The findings were always such that futures trading was encouraged because of the fact that the largest percentage of each year's wheat crop of Western Canada actually passed through Winnipeg to its delivery base at the head of the lakes, and the sale or purchase of practically every bushel passed through the medium of the wheat futures market.

There are thousands of traders of all kinds, not only in Canada but from all over the world, who express in the futures market their opinion on the value of Canadian wheat, not from an academic or theoretical standpoint, but by backing these opinions in actual trading.

As was pointed out by Mr. Mathieson, a former president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, "the mass opinion is a more democratic form of expression than is the election of members to a Dominion Parliament, and it constitutes a very real yardstick for establishing values, a barometer which responds sensitively, quickly and accurately to world conditions."

From point of view of an agricultural country in which farming is essentially the life of people in the Prairie Provinces, whose very existence depends upon their ability to market crops at reasonable levels, any investigation at this time seems wholly perfunctory. We hardly expect that when for the first time in years producers are benefiting from the increased demand, moves will be undertaken to prevent them from getting a slightly better return than during the depression years.—Uhlmann Grain Co.



Weed Seeds Common in Flaxseed. A. Pigeon grass. B. False flax. C. Clean flax. D. Wild buckwheat. E. Smartweed.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Beaverton, Mich., Nov. 1.—No local grain here this year to speak of; only about one-half crop of corn.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc.

Pendleton, Ore., Nov. 5.—Pendleton and Umatilla Counties wheat growers who have been fidgeting because the soil was too dry for fall sowing, were cheered with a half inch of rain, and sowing of fall wheat is now under way.—F. K. H.

Petersburg, Ind.—Rain is needed here to sprout wheat that now is being replanted. Farmers refused to plant in September because of the dry weather and waited until October for the fall rains to start, but little rain has fallen. There should be very little fly in next year's wheat fields because of the late planting.—W. B. C.

Topeka, Kan., Nov. 1.—Since rain has fallen over a large part of the state, Kansas now is hopeful of planting approximately 12,000,000 acres of wheat for 1944, an increase of 15 per cent over the 10,458,000 acres seeded a year ago. This is far short of the food production goal which calls for 14,000,000 acres, or a hike of 34 per cent, although such a gain has been regarded as improbable.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. Co.

Portland, Ore.—A comprehensive program for 1944 to bring Oregon's food production to the highest point in history has been adopted by Agricultural War Board. The program is designed to assure farmers adequate prices, sufficient labor, machinery and equipment. Grain production has been set at 440,000 acres of oats; 260,000 acres of barley, 800,000 acres of wheat, 60,000 acres of corn and 25,000 acres of rye. Hay production has been set at 915,000 acres.—F. K. H.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 6.—Wheat seeding is practically over with a substantial increase in Southern Illinois and along the river bottom areas that were flooded last spring. There is not much change in acreage in the central and northern sections which have been small the past few years, condition ranges from fair to good, recent rains having had a tendency to even up stands that were patchy earlier due to dry soil conditions at time of seeding. Illinois stocks of wheat in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses Oct. 1st, were 1,790,000 bus. compared with 3,900,000 last year and a 2,969,000 bus. average for 1935-41.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Dodge City, Kans., Nov. 5.—About normal fall weather has prevailed over the wheat belt the past two weeks. Light to good rains fell over most of the state except the extreme western counties. Areas that received earlier fall moisture are now affording some wheat pasture, but there is still considerable acreage of wheat in the extreme western part of the state which has not yet had sufficient moisture to germinate the seed. While we have no concrete figures, it is the writer's opinion that the full intended wheat acreage was not seeded, and believe that the total acreage seeded at this time is nearly two million acres short of the state's 14 million acres goal.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y, Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Bicknell, Ind.—The bean harvest is just about over. We had a most favorable harvest; yields were good and grades were good; the

worst feature was the premium we were forced to pay for beans below 14 per cent moisture; in many cases we lost. The corn crop is late maturing and the quality is nothing to brag about, but that will not make much difference to us as the farmers are selling around our places to get the ceiling on corn, so we do not expect to handle much corn. Feed business is very good, but with the reduced quota for November it is going to cut into the feeding operations of many feeders. Just looks as tho they are going to force us into a food shortage by administrative directives that they call law.—O. L. Barr.

Senator Hugh Butler has obtained from O.P.A. officials information that a revision of corn price ceilings will be made in a few weeks to remove discrepancies that have kept much corn off the market.

Canadian Wheat Exports

During the crop year ended July 31, 1943, Canada exported 211,500,000 bus. of wheat, against 222,007,000 bus. during the preceding crop year.

Included in the wheat figures are the equivalent amounts exported in the form of flour. The flour exports amounted to 56,588,000 bus. in terms of wheat, compared with 45,926,000 in the crop year 1941-42. This established a new record in bbls. of Canadian flour shipped abroad, the total being 12,575,000 bbls. of 196 lbs. each. The records show that in the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war, exports of flour were running below 5 million bbls. annually, and only on one other occasion, 20 years ago, did flour exports exceed 12 million bbls.

U. S. Flax Crop

Prices for northern flaxseed have held steadily at the ceiling this week in Minneapolis and Duluth, but the offerings have not been large. A shortage of cars has been partly to blame for the slowing up of receipts. There has been some snow in western Minnesota and North Dakota which has made hauling over country roads somewhat difficult. In the last two weeks about 1,000 cars have been received at terminal markets. The total car receipts for this crop are 13,738 cars. We estimate that 60 per cent of the available flax production of the Northwestern States has moved to market and that approximately 65 per cent of the total U. S. crop, including California and Kansas, has disappeared into consuming channels.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

A lot of dry pea beans held by the government has gone out of condition and will have to be sold for animal feed.

Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—The crop reporting board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following estimates as of Nov. 1:

	1942	1943	1942	1943
Corn	35.5	32.7	3,175,515	3,085,154
Soybeans	19.5	17.9	209,559	206,017
Wheat, all	19.3	18.3	981,327	835,816
Wheat, winter	19.7	15.8	703,253	533,957
Wheat, spring	20.2	18.8	278,074	301,959
Wheat, durum	21.2	17.8	44,460	36,251
Oats	35.9	30.3	1,558,730	1,148,692
Barley	24.9	21.9	426,150	330,212
Rye	14.9	11.6	57,341	33,314
Flaxseed	9.2	8.8	40,660	51,486
Hay, all, tons	1.53	1.42	92,245	85,872

† Bus.; * three ciphers omitted.

Daily Closing Prices

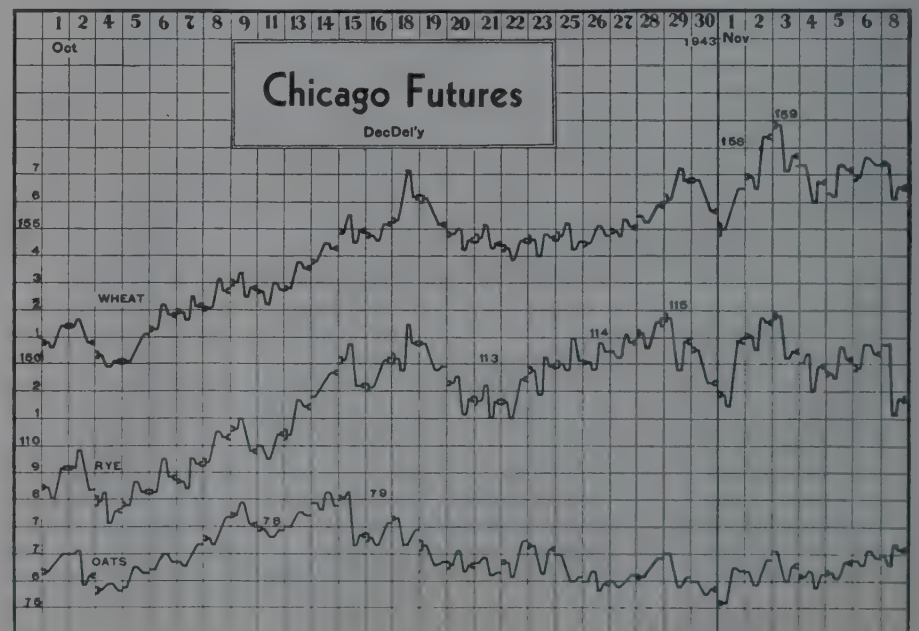
The daily closing prices for wheat, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the leading markets in cents per bushel, have been as follows:

	Option	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 29	Oct. 30	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 6	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	Nov. 9
Chicago	High 159	142%	155	155%	156%	156%	156%	158%	157%	156%	157%	156%	157%	157%
Minneapolis	150%	136%	146%	147%	148%	147%	148%	150%	149%	148%	149%	150%	149%	149%
Kansas City	153%	135%	149%	150%	151%	150%	151%	153%	152%	151%	152%	152%	151%	151%
Duluth, durum	149%	137%	145%	146%	147%	146%	147%	149%	148%	147%	148%	149%	148%	148%
Milwaukee	158%	142%	155%	156%	156%	155%	156%	158%	157%	156%	157%	157%	156%	156%
Chicago	114%	86%	113%	114%	113%	112%	113%	114%	113%	112%	113%	113%	111%	111%
Minneapolis	109%	83%	108%	108%	108%	107%	108%	109%	108%	107%	107%	107%	106%	106%
Milwaukee	114%	87%	110%	111%	111%	110%	111%	112%	111%	110%	111%	111%	110%	110%
Winnipeg	115%	87%	110%	111%	111%	110%	111%	112%	111%	110%	111%	111%	110%	110%
Duluth	109%	100%	108%	108%	108%	107%	108%	109%	108%	107%	107%	107%	106%	106%
Chicago	79%	59%	76%	76%	76%	75%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	77%	78%
Minneapolis	75%	62%	72	72%	72%	71%	72%	72%	72%	73	73%	74%	74%	75%
Milwaukee	79%	60%	76%	76%	76%	75%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	77	77%	78%
Chicago	116%	95	110	110%	110%	111%	111%	111%	110%	109%	110%	110%	110%	110%
Minneapolis	123%	114%	116%	118	117%	116%	117%	118%	117	115%	116%	116%	116%	117

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Compliance Branch of the Food Distribution Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye
June 26	37,479	.....	15,574	39,357
July 3	38,532	.....	15,500	37,189
July 10	42,676	.....	15,222	36,338
July 17	48,400	.....	16,217	38,137
July 24	50,217	.....	17,361	38,919
July 31	50,890	.....	17,990	38,179
Aug. 7	52,428	.....	17,885	38,642
Aug. 14	53,419	.....	18,991	40,890
Aug. 21	53,420	.....	19,180	40,653
Aug. 28	52,516	.....	19,437	38,354
Sept. 4	49,089	.....	20,277	37,239
Sept. 11	50,064	.....	20,316	38,083
Sept. 18	51,009	.....	18,897	39,020
Sept. 25	50,493	.....	19,186	38,206
Oct. 2	51,474	.....	19,817	38,568
Oct. 9	51,266	.....	20,264	38,638
Oct. 16	49,111	631	19,460	37,447
Oct. 23	48,097	939	19,731	40,177
Oct. 30	45,483	1,281	19,665	41,998
Nov. 6	45,229	1,493	19,233	42,991



Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Winchester, Ind., Nov. 6.—We are getting little clover seed, it is scarce, so we are selling as little. Soybeans are 75 % delivered for farmers beans.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Java, S. D.—Vacant buildings here have been utilized for grain storage and still much grain remains in the stack and field. Considerable grain has been piled in fields because of lack of storage in local elevators.

Rolla, Okla.—Ross Dressler shipped 15 cars of broom corn the last week of October, making a total of 60 cars shipped so far this season, and more cars are to be shipped. Scarcity of grain cars has resulted in both elevators being filled with corn.—I. D. Allison.

An all-time monthly record was set by the transportation of 23,877,000 bus. of grain on the Great Lakes in October, Joseph B. Eastman, director of O.D.T., announced. This movement brought the season's cumulative total to 111,625,000 bus., within 3,363,000 of the record total moved in the entire 1942 season.

Fairfield, Wash.—The federal government is purchasing approximately 60 per cent of the pea crop, for the armed forces and lend-lease shipments. Between 60 and 70 per cent of the entire United States pea crop is grown around Fairfield, which amounts to 600,000,000 lbs. The pea crop this year is one of the largest ever grown in the area.—F. K. H.

Dodge City, Kan., Nov. 5.—Harvesting of grain sorghums in the Southwest is probably 75% completed, but the movement is very light due to the car shortage. Most country elevators of the Southwest are blocked, and considerable grain is being piled on the ground. We have been in touch with transportation agencies endeavoring to secure more cars for the movement of this grain, but it is reported that the cars are not to be had at this time; however, most authorities believe that we should normally expect a gradual loosening up of cars for grain shipment during the next thirty days.—J. F. Moyer, Sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 6.—Harvesting of the soybean crop is now going down the home stretch, practically 90% of the acreage for the State has been harvested and a few more days of favorable weather will wind up this year's harvest. Most of the processors have their storage bins full and running over and will have to wait until they grind out some beans before they can handle further shipments. While the car situation has been tight and still is on some roads,

the railroads did all they could with what equipment and locomotive power they had available. When you take into consideration the increased demands made on the railroads, you have to give them credit for doing a good job.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Flint, Mich.—Nell J. Bass, manager of the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, estimates the cash value of Michigan's 1943 bean crop at more than \$36,000,000. Due to the excellent harvesting weather, Bass said the crop has an abnormally low pickage and promises to be one of the best money-making bean crops since World War I. Growers are being paid \$6 a hundred-weight for choice handpicked beans at country elevators. Michigan's production is estimated by the government at 6,588,000 bags of 100 lbs. each. Mr. Bass said growers will have more than 6,000,000 bags of marketable beans. Many farmers were reported selling their beans right from the threshing machines. Government beans purchased in Michigan are being stored in vacant warehouses owned by Michigan's beet sugar manufacturers located at Bay City, Mt. Clemens, Saginaw, Lansing, Crosswell, Owosso and Essexville.

Duluth, Minn.—The grain movement picked up a little during October as against September, largely thru increased imports of wheat and barley from Canada. Total receipts last month were 18,020,660 bus., of which 10,764,680 bus. was wheat. Shipments on the other hand ran just about the same in volume, namely 16,718,950 bus. for last month and 16,589,900 bus. for Sep-

tember. Boat loadings and down lake movement gained several million bushels for October over that carried in September and shippers as well as vessel agents hope to better this volume considerably for November. Last month's lake shipments totaled 8,794,540 bus. of all grains compared with 6,557,165 bus. carried out during September. Canadian wheat continues to be moved in here mainly by boat for re-shipment by rail to a point in Texas to be milled into flour and exported for the Mexican trade.—F. G. C.

C.C.C. Loan Rates on Grain

BARLEY, on farms, No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 73c; No. 4, 67c per bushel. In California, Idaho, Oregon and Washington, 5c higher.

SORGHUMS, on farms, No. 2 or better, 85c; No. 3, 80c; No. 4, 70c. In Arizona and California, 5c higher.

FLAXSEED at Minneapolis \$2.85 for No. 1.

CORN, average 84c per bushel.

WHEAT, average \$1.23 per bushel on farm.

SOYBEANS, \$1.80 per bushel at the country elevator for No. 2 green and yellow of 1943 crop.

RYE, for No. 2 or better, 75c on farm, 68c in warehouse, no farm storage payment.

C.C.C. Grain Loan Maturities

WHEAT, warehouse stored, Apr. 30, 1943; farm stored, Apr. 30, 1944.

CORN, all stored on farm, on demand, on 3-year period; but may be delivered on 30 days' notice by farmer.

BARLEY, on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944.

GRAIN SORGHUMS, on demand, but not later than June 30, 1944.

Half Rice Crop Gathered

Houston, Tex., Nov. 2.—According to the Chronicle, "until the present rain, good progress was made in harvesting the Texas rice crop, and it was estimated that fully 50 per cent of the harvest is completed. War prisoner help has augmented civilian help in such measure as to promote the rapid gathering of the crop."—J. H. Glass.

Corn Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	31,838	808,042	.....	.....
Chicago	9,373,000	11,423,000	3,868,000	5,542,000
Ft. Wm.	.....	.....	4,609	529
Ft. Worth	76,500	172,500	1,500	79,500
Indianapolis	959,000	2,383,500	230,000	1,989,000
Kan. City	2,356,200	2,448,000	1,648,500	1,735,500
Milwaukee	1,334,720	564,200	120,360	88,400
Minn'polis	1,363,500	904,500	592,500	997,500
New Orleans	184,138	102,029	76,243	111,533
Omaha	2,052,761	1,559,289	1,687,000	1,729,300
St. Joseph	1,080,000	866,000	750,000	441,900
St. Louis	2,626,100	3,400,500	1,868,300	1,351,500
Seattle	78,000	195,000	.....	.....
Superior	41,970	251,342	.....	559,500
Toledo	257,600	564,800	38,400	267,200
Wichita	12,800	6,400	11,200	.....

Soybean Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	6,899,000	2,159,000	330,000	265,000
Indian'polis	2,121,600	76,500	396,400	9,000
Kan. City	3,661,800	.....	302,600	.....
Milwaukee	.....	7,050	.....	.....
Minneapolis	504,000	160,500	.....	.....
Omaha	1,718,569	309,139	171,000	12,000
St. Joseph	861,000	163,500	40,500	19,500
St. Louis	4,416,200	275,200	370,800	54,400
Toledo	412,800	766,400	132,800	40,000
Wichita	6,400	.....	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	684,133	2,100,105	290,359	1,088,922
Chicago	4,896,000	4,262,000	4,121,000	3,631,000
Ft. Wm.	15,380,553	6,736,159	29,663,960	17,126,457
Ft. Worth	368,200	582,400	500,500	509,600
Hutchinson	1,954,800	1,363,500	.....	.....
Indianapolis	912,000	651,000	460,000	629,000
Kan. City	4,366,800	5,553,000	7,984,900	3,966,100
Milwaukee	288,000	116,180	692,370	575,400
Minn'polis	18,253,500	20,391,000	11,533,500	9,787,500
New Orleans	27,720	6,073	1,033,200	42,484
Ogden, Utah	835,000	696,000	520,000	614,000
Omaha	1,538,106	1,233,103	3,429,905	675,680
St. Joseph	670,400	873,600	908,800	685,000
St. Louis	5,144,700	1,567,000	5,973,200	2,204,500
Seattle	1,902,000	1,861,500	.....	.....
Superior	5,589,897	4,771,995	4,049,180	4,055,738
Toledo	1,694,645	1,532,075	516,800	537,200
Wichita	1,224,000	1,256,600	2,155,600	1,286,600

Movement of Canadian Grain

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 4.—Nearly 8,000,000 bus. of all grains were shipped from Canada to United States points for the week ended Oct. 28. Clearances included 5,180,352 bus. of wheat; 1,502,195 bus. of oats; 1,219,644 bus. of barley; 3,153 bus. of rye; flaxseed, 625,848. Approximately 167,344,244 bus. of all grains and 21,945 bus. of flax have gone across the line during the period Aug. 1 to Oct. 28. A total of 139,290,910 bus. of wheat; 15,958,069 bus. of oats; 12,073,320 bus. of barley; 21,945 bus. of rye; 2,248,263 bus. of flaxseed have been shipped from Canada to the United States between Aug. 1 and Oct. 28.

In farmers' marketings the following quantities of wheat and coarse grain expressed in bushels were delivered from farms in western Canada since Aug. 1, as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses, were: Wheat, 40,381,677 (84,282,824); oats, 36,952,506 (28,113,583); barley, 30,739,621 (29,570,759); rye, 748,946 (2,473,525); flaxseed, 11,900,263 (8,344,371).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Barley Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	67,544	25,021	.....	.....
Chicago	2,174,000	1,986,000	1,075,000	613,000
Ft. Wm.	2,901,759	8,702,882	6,779,317	4,484,170
Ft. Worth	65,600	57,600	4,800	.....
Hutchinson	11,250	1,250	.....	.....
Indianapolis	2,000	.....	18,000	.....
Kan. City	474,400	342,400	836,800	230,400
Milwaukee	4,701,450	4,662,136	1,952,280	1,507,500
Minn'polis	10,194,900	7,095,800	7,007,400	4,573,000
New Orleans	.....	11,818	11,200	4,800
Omaha	697,600	768,000	528,000	665,000
St. Joseph	182,000	49,000	36,750	21,000
St. Louis	603,200	299,200	427,200	105,500
Seattle	140,000	137,200	.....	.....
Superior	1,906,574	8,045,553	1,389,625	461,603
Toledo	279,000	223,500	160,500	33,000
Wichita	14,400	1,600	14,400	.....

Oats Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	126,403	130,890	.....	.....
Chicago	2,468,000	1,901,000	1,932,000	1,369,000
Ft. Wm.	1,363,406	6,285,488	6,751,618	3,345,980
Ft. Worth	78,000	112,000	10,000	10,000
Hutchinson	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	682,000	244,000	470,000	236,000
Kan. City	548,000	414,000	758,000	352,000
Milwaukee	50,600	33,900	54,625	34,200
Minn'polis	8,653,500	7,771,500	7,042,500	5,656,500
New Orleans	4,000	24,862	18,000	40,175
Omaha	760,000	880,483	1,030,300	818,815
St. Joseph	668,000	558,000	148,000	94,000
St. Louis	354,400	240,000	712,800	197,000
Seattle	502,000	186,000	.....	.....
Superior	765,019	392,279	743,710	16,364
Toledo	420,400	443,100	310,800	426,300
Wichita	20,800	4,800	20,800	1,600

Rye Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	5,919	18,145	.....	.....
Chicago	134,000	965,000	119,000	115,000
Ft. Wm.	79,955	270,351	49,574	220,630
Ft. Worth	40,500	1,500	.....	.....
Hutchinson	1,250	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	5,400	9,000	48,600	3,000
Kan. City	142,500	60,000	139,500	22,500
Milwaukee	11,340	416,760	8,550	448,035
Minneapolis	733,500	2,016,000	676,500	1,356,000
New Orleans	.....	10,026	.....	3,000
Omaha	155,400	190,400	225,400	155,470
St. Joseph	12,000	12,000	3,000	6,000
St. Louis	105,000	49,500	103,500	49,500
Seattle	9,000	6,000	.....	.....
Superior	3,195	367,247	296,415	115,557
Toledo	3,000	172,500	294,000	102,000

Controlled Materials Plan up to Date

NORMAN DUEHRING, C.M.P. specialist in the Field Contact Branch of the W.P.B. at Washington, while in Chicago at the invitation of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, gave an outline of the C.M.P. as it is now, and answered many questions from those who heard his address. He said:

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE EFFICIENT.—I would like to say that C.M.P. has been successful largely because industry has accepted it, has set up departments to operate C.M.P. with competent men in charge, and we realize that and we do want to give credit entirely to industry for a great deal of the success of C.M.P. As a matter of fact, the record of accomplishment of American industry in this war production is something that will go down in history. We have certainly proved the skill of American industry in mass production and industrial "know how." There is no question of that. Those of us who went to Washington from private industry are happy to point out that this amazing record is being made by the American system of private enterprise under private management. The American economic system has met the test of the war, and I am confident that it will meet the test of the postwar problems.

ALUMINUM: A year ago, or shortly after Pearl Harbor, aluminum was terrifically tight. We are now producing four times the amount of aluminum that we were producing a year ago. The supply is very nearly equal to the demand for all military uses. In aluminum we no longer have a production problem. Again the bottleneck now is the manpower problem, particularly in such items as forgings and castings. But the raw material and the raw aluminum are there.

COPPER: It was terrifically tight last year, and there is still not enough for every purpose. But all urgent needs are being met and being met very promptly. In fact, the copper division is releasing quite a few million pounds of copper for copper wire in the fourth quarter for civilian use. The wire will be made available so that it can be purchased in retail stores.

There are stocks of idle and excess copper. They have reached such an extent that they have to be listed, and some effort will have to be made to dispose of them rather than wait for somebody to come along and say, "What have you on your copper list?"

STEEL: As far as steel is concerned, the steel division tells us that they have very little tonnage of steel in this third quarter which they have been unable to place on a mill. The shortage in steel is in sheets and plates. Other shapes are much easier. On alloy steels, again, productive capacity of electric furnaces now is ample for needs. There are some shortages in some of the alloy agents.

REGULATION 1 REMAINS.—There has been no rewriting of C.M.P. Regulation 1 since May 29. Changes that have come out are all in the forms of directives and interpretations. The policy is not to change the basic forms unless absolutely necessary, to change them only at wide intervals, to take care of smaller problems, smaller segments, by means of directives. There will be no additional controlled materials added to the controlled materials plan. You hear rumors every now and then of additions on that score. The Director of the Controlled Materials Division has announced that none is contemplated.

The trend is to change monthly reports to quarterly, some quarterly reports to yearly, to study the incidence of the smaller users of materials, of metals: if possible to eliminate applications for the smaller users or for smaller quantities, to put ceilings on uses and say that if you use less than a certain limit, you have a certain blanket authority to purchase.

LIBERALIZING CONTROLS.—You may find it hard to believe, but the tendency thruout the C.M.P. Division of the War Production Board is to liberalize controls at the present time. Of course, as materials get easier you can liberalize controls without sacrificing the

control which you needed when they were extremely tight. At the present time C.M.P. has very few major problems. In fact, what we now call major problems are more or less minor in their nature. One problem is the failure of industry to return unused allotments.

USE REGULATION NO. 7.—We are encouraging the placing of the C.M.P. Regulation 7 certification on all orders rather than any specific certification permitted by other sections of the C.M.P. Regulations. C.M.P. Regulation 7 is a standard certification which may be used in lieu of any other C.M.P. certification. So we ask that you put the C.M.P. Regulation 7 on it, put the abbreviated allotment number on it. We still see long, strung-out numbers on purchase orders. All we want is the claimant agency letter and the first digit, the abbreviated allotment number. Specify the month in which you require delivery on a purchase order for controlled materials. Specify the quarter in which your particular allotment is good, then deduct the tonnage or poundage you are ordering from the Controlled Materials Record of that quantity. These seem to be small details, but there is a surprising number of orders placed on the bills without those details on them.

A PURCHASE ORDER for an A product, for example, metal stampings, springs, things of that nature, things which are A parts: Again you use your usual purchase order; indicate the date on which you require delivery or indicate a schedule of units that you require for delivery for specific times. Again place the C.M.P. Regulation 7 certification. Place the abbreviated allotment number without the quarter designation, and a preference rating. Many times we are asked, "Why must I place a preference rating for a purchase order for an A product that merely contains steel?" You do not know whether or not the manufacturer of that purchase order requires a preference rating; therefore, put it on. He may have to buy parts or production material for that order which are not controlled materials and therefore he must have a preference rating to use. Pass along the preference rating.

Then the most important thing in every order for an A product: Make an actual allotment of gross tonnage or poundage of controlled materials required to fill that order. Again we find a great many orders for A products without this very necessary allotment on the order. You may put it on the face of the purchase order or the back of the purchase order, or you may attach a slip. The simplest way is to use the short form, C.M.P. 5, or certification, which is shown in C.M.P. Reg. 1 schedule. It is just a simple form which says, "I allot you this, such-and-such a tonnage of such-and-such a controlled material, for the purpose of filling this order." Every order for an A product must have a direct allotment on it. The allotment of course in some large industries is set up to follow, a separate piece of paper. It can be attached to it, or can follow. So long as it follows very promptly we cannot quarrel with that.

For other products, B products, other materials are not difficult at all to place, because you just use your purchase order, date of delivery, C.M.P. Reg. 7 certification, and the allotment and/or preference rating. The principal thing is to watch the purchase orders for controlled materials and the purchase orders for A products.

MISUSE OF M.R.O.—We do get reports that the restrictions in C.M.P. Regulation 5 are not understood, that everybody reads of the preference rating to which they are entitled to M.R.O. and blithely goes ahead and places orders without understanding the restrictions there are in the order. It is a human tendency to re-

member the good things that you read and forget the things which restrict you. However, our audits of various forms have not shown any serious violations. The principal restriction, of course, is that you must compute a quota and you must not spend in dollar-wise more than that quota. The quota established in general is your expenditures for M.R.O. in 1942. Don't spend more in 1943 than your quota for 1942.

We get frequent questions on how to figure this. Take your ordinary books of account, take your operating statement, say, for 1942, take from it the figures on the expense accounts on M.R.O. items, whatever terminology you use. Take out those accounts, total them up, and that is your base period, 1942 base period. Divide that by four and you get a quarterly quota. That gives you a dollar control over expenditure for maintenance, repair and operating supplies under C.M.P. 5. If you must for some reason exceed that quota, you must send a letter to Washington, stating exactly what quota you wish to change to. Mention a dollar figure and then explain the reasons for it—that your plant was not operating fully, a new plant; that you have operations that have expanded into additional fields, and things of that nature. If it is properly explained, the quota may be raised.

You may not use the M.R.O. ratings to buy the items of list A and B of Priorities Regulation 3. For instance, List A, petroleum products, vegetable and animal oils: You may not use the blanket ratings to purchase those. Why not? Because the priorities system has not been used in petroleum products or vegetable or animal oils. You shouldn't need priorities and if you do need priorities to buy those products, let your district office know.

QUESTION: What I had in mind particularly was that we placed an order for elevator bolts, a pretty good-sized order. We went to a local dealer and apparently the local dealer extended and his supplier wrote and said, "Please have your customer give us an allotment number." So he asked us for an allotment number.

What is the controlled material? Elevator bolts.

Is that an A? The M.R.O. is an allotment in that case.

It is an allotment number.

That is the allotment number.

The only thing is, we would like some way we could reassure some of these manufacturers or dealers when you tell them M.R.O. is an allotment symbol.

QUESTION: We operate under L-292 which is Food Products and Machinery. Under this order they have given us a production schedule of 50% based on '39, '40 and '41. This has been increased to 94%. Under the 50% production which we were allowed, we were given a rating of AA-3. However, we placed orders for various types of equipment which would take in electrical control devices and a few other things and a good many of the manufacturers wouldn't even accept the order for schedule because they were filled up with AA-1 ratings. Now the food processing industry has increased us to 94%. How can we get the material under the 94% schedule which we could not get under the 50%? I have been to Washington and we filed appeals there three or four weeks ago. Is there anything we can do about getting material for such production?

MR. KELLY: I would suggest that you go to your local office and see someone there in regard to trying to obtain what we call an out-of-line rating. An out-of-line rating in this case would be anything higher than AA-3. Your local office would be able to ask you questions so that they can fill out an internal form that can be sent to Washington, where the case may be considered for an out-of-line rating.

QUESTION: That has been done and they recommended to us that we go to Washington and appeal it there. We have filed these appeals. They gave us some forms to fill out in Washington three weeks ago and we haven't

gotten a reply. Is there anything that can be done to speed them up?

MR. KELLY: I would suggest that you go to your local office and give them the details of what the form was, tell them whom you filed it with down there, what the circumstances were, and get them to check up on it for you, which they can do very easily. They will have more success in checking up on that than you could possibly have, I am sure.

Soybean Crushers Government Agreement

By the terms of the final contract the Commodity Credit Corporation will ship soybeans to southwestern and southeastern processors, who in turn may buy from the agency all the oil, and at least a part of the cake and meal, produced. While title to all soybeans will remain with C.C.C., processors will bear the entire risk of loss or damage to the beans or meal.

The quantity of beans to be handled under this arrangement will depend entirely upon the surplus bushelage commercial area processors sell back to the agency. Processors working for the account of the agency will agree to furnish at least 47½ lbs. of 41% minimum protein meal from each 60 lbs. of C.C.C. soybeans.

The pricing basis for processor's purchase of the bulk meal is set at \$44 a ton plus freight rates and tax from Decatur, Ill., to the crusher's plant or reselling destination. The oil purchase price corresponds to the standard chemical grade pricing arrangement set-up in the preceding contracts.

Better Offices for Country Buyers

One of the encouraging signs of real progress in the country grain trade is the building of more commodious, more comfortable and more businesslike offices for country grain buyers.

With modern conveniences, the country grain merchant is more highly respected and a more influential citizen of his community.

The grain office of the Grant Co-operative Exchange, at Grant, Neb., is 24x30 ft. with full basement, and strictly modern in every particular. Not only is the office well equipped with a shower-bath and an up-to-date cooling system, but it is constructed of brick and has a tile roof. Its large, glazed windows afford a convenient look-out for the office manager and his helpers.

A well equipped corner for making moisture tests and determining the average weight per bushel helps to determine the market value of grain tendered for sale. C. G. Gadder is the manager.

Non-Member Directors Take Office

The grain pit, which has roared with the flow of grain commerce for nearly a century, will hereafter have farmer representation upon its governing body. Grain trade history was made today when three non-members of the exchange sat down with the fifteen member-directors to begin active participation in the deliberations of that body.

On the occasion of two successive annual addresses to the Association, President P. R. O'Brien had strongly urged the desirability of including on the directorate of the Chicago Board of Trade several farmers and men engaged in lines of business other than grain. The proposal was submitted to the membership, and received its approval. In line with this action, Mr. O'Brien submitted the names of Milton T. Sonntag of Plainfield, Ill., John G. Sumner of Sheldon, Ill., and S. W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. They were voted in unanimously by the directors, and November 9 took office with the full privilege of initiating recommendations and the full power to vote on any and all proposals coming before the governing body.

Mr. Sonntag is a native of Plainfield, and comes to the Board of Trade with a background of many years of successful business experience in his home town. He is manager of the Plainfield Grain Co., a farmer-owned organization with over 400 stockholders, and operating five country elevators. Besides being affiliated with the Illinois Grain Dealers and Farmers Grain Dealers Associations of Illinois, he is a member of the Will County Farm Bureau. Mr. Sumner is President of the Sumner National Bank of Sheldon, Ill. He operates a farm in that vicinity, and is Secretary-Treasurer of the Sheldon Farm Management Service Co., of that city. Mr. Wilder has been President of the Wilder Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and the Cedar Rapids Food Products Co., since their organization. He is a director in a number of Iowa banking institutions. At present he is chairman of the Country Elevator Committee, Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, and is a past president of the latter organization.

While an admitted sharp departure from precedent, the Board of Trade feels that this action is such that it can do a great deal toward more closely cementing the joint and mutual interests of those who grow the grain, on one hand, and those who market it, on the other.

Members and officers of the grain exchange have a justifiable pride in their machinery of distribution. They believe there can be no better way to acquaint agriculture and business generally with the facilities offered by their 95-year old institution than by granting an administra-

tive and policy-making voice to those who have a community of interest with the grain and allied trades. Board of Trade officials feel that now that this has been made possible, the oft heard criticism that those who grow the grain have no voice in determining the operation of the market-place through which this grain passes, can no longer be leveled against their organization.—F. C. Bisson, Director of Public Relations.

The President's War Food Message

The Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., representing the food manufacturing industry of the country assembled in annual meeting, made a formal statement on the President's war food message to Congress in which it states,

The President says in effect that a war price control of agricultural and processed food products should be more or less made on the basis of subsidy payments by the government, whereby their price is reduced accordingly.

The food manufacturing industry cannot approve this price control of processed food products on that subsidy basis, because it is fundamentally unsound. In the first place, it is justified on the fallacious theory that our people will thus be saved from the expense otherwise imposed by a higher price; whereas the fact is that they must then pay this expense by taxation and that it will be materially increased from an administrative standpoint.

In the second place, any important plan of subsidy payments by the government invites a serious raid on its treasury, which will be difficult to limit; and it inevitably introduces a bureaucratic control of private industry, which is repugnant to free institutions and therefore detrimental to the general welfare.

Pecan shells contain an oil said to be equal to olive oil for table use. After the oil has been pressed out the cake is converted into an activated charcoal.

From Abroad

Ecuador expects the largest rice crop in history, at 2,000,000 quintals of 101.4 lbs.

Argentina has seeded 16,917,000 acres to wheat this season, according to official estimate.

Germany plans to increase the flaxseed acreage in the Baltic states by about 30 per cent over 1942.

Sweden's 1943 bread grain harvest is officially estimated at about 917,000 tons, or nearly 9 per cent less than 1942.

United Kingdom grain harvest this year is expected to break all records and to exceed last year's by 1,000,000 tons.

The Germans were unable to remove their food stocks from the Ukraine during their retreat, according to Broomhall.

Canada is making a gift of 100,000 tons of wheat to India to alleviate famine conditions raging in certain parts of that country, particularly in Bengal. This announcement was made by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King.

Argentina has established a minimum price of 8 pesos per quintal (65 cents per bushel), basis Buenos Aires, to be paid on wheat produced in the 1943-44 season. The new price represents an increase of 10 cents per bushel, compared with the price guaranteed by the Argentine Grain Board for the 1942-43 crop. Purchases by the Grain Board will begin on December 1st, when the new crop will be coming on the market.

Argentina exports of wheat and flour during September aggregated 6,729,000 bus., against 6,416,000 bus. in August. Shipments in nine months this season totaled 47,160,000 bus., leaving on Oct. 1 surplus for export and carry-over of 143 million. Of that balance 12,768,000 bus. are under contract to Spain but not yet delivered, leaving actually disposable 130 million bus. During the week ending Nov. 6 Argentina shipped 338,000 bus. of wheat to the United States, bought by the C.C.C. for feed.



Modern Office of the Grant Cooperative Exchange, Grant, Neb.

Grain Sorghum Ceiling

No definite conclusions were reached at the meeting Oct. 25 at Kansas City, Mo., held by the O.P.A., since it was a preliminary.

It developed that under the law the ceiling price cannot be below parity, \$2 per cwt. The Kansas City dealers suggested a ceiling of \$2.40 to \$2.50, f.o.b. country points. There was no indication, however, that such a ceiling would be satisfactory to O.P.A.

The following charges were suggested: Country elevator operators, 15c per cwt; two merchandising operations at 5c per cwt each; two elevations at 2c per cwt each; commission, 2c per cwt; brokerage, 1c per cwt (to be paid out of other charges).

Dog Food Regulation Delayed

Reduced manpower in the O.P.A. and changes in personnel are contributing factors to the delay we have encountered. Your special Washington committee headed by E. D. Griffin, of Allied Mills, who is also chairman of the Dog Food Division of the Assn.; Clarence Olson, Swift & Co., vice-chairman, and your sec'y have been in constant touch with the executives of O.P.A. in an effort to be of assistance in the formulation of the new order, and which your committee hopes will correct inequities now existing under ceiling limitations because of increased costs. We had expected to see a rough draft of the proposed order a month ago. Its details are still stalled in the "consideration" stage.—E. P. Mac Nicol, sec'y Dog Food Division, American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Millers Protest Squeeze

The flour ceiling committee of the Millers National Federation has made the following vigorous statement to the O.P.A.:

Wheat flour millers are experiencing an intolerable squeeze between advancing wheat costs and flour prices ceilings established by the Office of Price Administration. Wheat prices have advanced by as much as 22.5c bu. beyond the levels of wheat prices upon which the flour price ceilings were established.

Such a squeeze cannot be endured. If millers continue to mill and sell flour under these conditions, they do so at an actual out of pocket loss. Millers should not be expected and cannot afford to conduct their business on such a basis. In many critical situations millers are supplying flour where needed even though they are compelled to sustain substantial losses in doing so. However, they cannot do this on their entire output, and consequently many millers, including many small and medium size millers, are withdrawing from the market.

Should the squeeze continue for any length of time, all millers will be compelled to withdraw from the market. To continue to mill and sell flour under these conditions would result in bankruptcy for those who did so. Flour and bread are basic food necessities and must be made available in abundant quantities. So far as wheat supplies and milling facilities are concerned, we can produce all the flour that is needed, but there is no sound reason why the milling industry should be compelled to face economic ruin in doing so.

It is imperative that flour prices ceilings be adjusted immediately to eliminate this squeeze. The Emergency Price Control Act as amended, established parity as a reasonable level below which price ceilings on agricultural commodities should not be fixed and the act requires that any ceilings on articles processed from agricultural commodities should reflect such a level to the producer. Flour prices ceilings, therefore, should be adjusted to that level of wheat prices which meets the provisions of law, and we recommend that this be done immediately even though such adjustment makes necessary an increase in the price of bread with whatever such increase entails.

We consider the principle of establishing a price ceiling on a manufactured article without

at the same time establishing a ceiling on the raw material from which the article is produced as basically unsound and unworkable. The present situation confronting the milling industry is a perfect illustration.

Sexauer Denounces Subsidies

Bitterly assailing the Administration's food subsidy policy, Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, told the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., in session at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, that adequate prices for the farmer would stimulate adequate production.

Predicting an even greater milk shortage next year, he suggested that "the public will have to drink Washington propaganda instead of milk."

Mr. Sexauer said that farmers have maintained production at almost peacetime levels "in spite of almost insurmountable obstacles." He said that "not the least of these obstacles has been an almost total lack of recognition of the difficulties they faced or any material assistance with those difficulties—many of the difficulties were caused by Washington."

Steel bins of the C.C.C. are reported being rented at the date of one-thirtieth of a cent per day per bushel of capacity, or 72c per day for the small bins and 91c a day for the larger bins. The original rule required an elevator renting a bin to pay 7 cts. per bushel, whether used one week or 8 months. The maximum charge will remain at 7c.—P. J. P.

Oats Holds Its Own

Oats, a standard concentrate for horses, has maintained its acreage and production in the last 30 years, although horse and mule numbers have decreased greatly. Statistics issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that in 1910 there were 24,211,000 horses and mules on farms in this country and that in the same year 1,013,909,000 bushels of oats were grown on 36,844,000 acres. With slight ups and downs, decade by decade, oats production by 1940 was up to 1,246,050,000 bus. on 35,393,000 acres, but the number of horses and mules by this time had dropped by almost half, to 13,932,000.

One factor in the persistent rise of oats in popularity, in spite of the loss of its largest outlet, is that the yield per acre has greatly increased as the result of the activities of plant breeders who have created disease-resistant varieties, particularly varieties armed by nature against rusts and smuts. Also, greater quantities of this grain are going into feed for dairy cows, poultry, young cattle, and breeding stock, and more hulled and ground oats are being fed to pigs.

ACCIDENTS HELP THE AXIS



Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.

C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.

D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.

E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—O. R. Thomas, who has been manager of the feed department of the Geo. F. Porbeck Co., left Oct. 25 for service in the Navy.

Osceola, Ark.—An alfalfa dehydrator and feed mill plant may be constructed here soon, to be operated by the Mississippi Valley Canning Co., of which A. W. Young is manager, H. K. Thatcher, director of the State Agriculture & Industrial Commission, stated.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Palo Cedro, Cal.—The grange hall and store that recently burned will be rebuilt as soon as possible, and the Millville Grange Co-operative Ass'n which operates it will resume the feed business, Arthur Beatie, manager, stated.

Brawley, Cal.—An alfalfa meal plant of 15,000 tons capacity per year will be erected at the edge of Brawley by Saunders Mills, Inc. Construction started at once for the sun cured alfalfa plant and next spring a dehydrator and dehydrating equipment will be added.

CANADA

Bangor, P. E. I.—A vital factor in a co-operative colony located at Bangor is the grinding of flour and feed from grains grown by members of the colony. In addition to supplying the needs of each member of the community, the flour and feed are sold on the big island and also on the mainland.—W. McN.

Vancouver, B. C.—When the war ends, Vancouver is likely to resume its place as one of Canada's leading grain ports, in the opinion of George Bennett, Mannville, Alta., chairman of the board of directors of the Alberta wheat pool, expressed when here on an inspection trip. Mr. Bennett believes extensive shipments of wheat will leave Canada's shores to relieve starving people in Europe and Asia, and that Vancouver will get a substantial share of the business.

St. John, N. B.—The Nova Scotia Farmers' Ass'n is urging the Canadian government to bring down feed costs. This action follows that previously taken by the Nova Scotia agriculture department. It is pointed out that the Nova Scotian farmers are handicapped in raising poultry, dairy and beef cattle and hogs, because of scarcity of domestic grains.—W. McN.

Ottawa, Ont.—In the recent order-in-council issued by the Canadian government for the suspension of trading in wheat futures on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, passed Oct. 12 and retroactive to Sept. 28, when wheat futures trading was suspended by James A. McKinnon, Dominion minister of trade, provision was made that no action, suits or proceedings may be brought against the Canadian Wheat Board in connection with the authorization for the suspension of Winnipeg wheat futures trading.

St. John, N. B.—Summer seasonal shipments of grain from St. John established an all-time record. The elevators on both the east and west sides of the harbor were busy all thru the normally dull season. Local grain shipping from mid-April to late November is usually at very low ebb, with the elevators idle most of the time. Normally, the busy season prevails from late November until mid-April, the St. John elevators and docks getting the business which went to Montreal and Quebec during the summer season.—W. McN.

St. John, N. B.—President F. S. Meighen, of the Lake of the Woods Milling Co. expects the huge flour demand to continue for at least two years. He based this prediction on the great need of Canada feeding not only its soldiers, sailors and airmen, but the allied and liberated countries. The company will continue to receive a drawback on wheat used in flour for domestic consumption, but will not claim the 20 per cent refund on the excess profits tax. This phase will be subject of review in August, 1944. Without the drawback, the flour price would go up about \$2 per barrel.—W. McN.

Salem, N. S.—The Canadian government has established here a poultry farm on an unusual pattern for the use of the Canadian army, navy and air force training schools, garrisons and patrol stations and ships. Two large houses which had been used for some years as residences have been purchased and converted into poultry houses, using all the rooms, numbering 22, including bedrooms. Used for roosting are the chandeliers, electric light fixtures, mantelpieces, stair banisters, window shelves and mouldings, door tops, etc. About 4,000 fowls are being quartered in the two houses. The best of feed is bought for the poultry.—W. McN.

Toronto, Ont.—Toronto Elevators, Ltd., showed a net profit, including refundable taxes, of \$275,801 in the year ending July 31, 1943, compared with \$300,287 in the preceding year. G. C. Leitch, president of the company, advised shareholders that more than 100,000,000 bus. of feed grain will be required in eastern Canada from Oct. 1, 1943 to July 31, 1944. The greater portion will move directly from country points in western Canada to dealers in the east, thru regular trade channels, while a substantial reserve stock is being built up in eastern elevators to take care of emergency requirements. In spite of many difficulties encountered during the past year the company's feeds output was the highest in its history. During the year facilities for processing soybeans and linseed were extended and further expansion to double the capacity is planned.

COLORADO

Akron, Colo.—E. A. Kee of Denver is new manager of the Akron Elevator, succeeding D. J. Llewellyn, who resigned.

Otis, Colo.—D. L. Llewellyn, who recently resigned his position as manager of the Akron Elevator, has purchased the Bose Produce Co. of Raymond Bose and taken possession.

Matheson, Colo.—Ira M. Yoder, formerly manager of the Conley-Ross Grain Co. elevator at Calhan, has been employed as manager of the company's local branch, succeeding Clyde Peck. Mr. Peck resigned after having been manager here for the past three years.

ILLINOIS

Vandalia, Ill.—V. A. Kelley of Tamalco has purchased the Elam Grain Co. elevator.—H. H. H.

Greenville, Ill.—A new addition has been built to the office of the F. J. Malan Grain Co.—H. H. H.

Catlin, Ill.—The Catlin Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire the night of Nov. 6 together with its contents, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000 by company officials.

West Point, Ill.—The West Point Elevator recently was covered with new siding.

Oblong, Ill.—A new 36 ft. deck truck scale is being installed at the Mont Eagle Milling Co. mills.—H. H. H.

Foosland, Ill.—The Foosland Grain Co. recently sustained an electrical damage loss when a small motor burned out.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—A new modern office has been added to the elevator of the Bunker Hill Farmers Elevator.—H. H. H.

Farmer City, Ill.—Raymond Smith, who has worked as assistant at the Farmer City Grain & Coal Co., has been inducted into the armed forces.

Shobonier, Ill.—John H. Metzger, 84, retired feed, grain and livestock dealer here, died in Vandalia at the home of a son Oct. 22.—P. J. P.

Essex, Ill.—Wm. L. Dunn, 68, retired grain, lumber and coal dealer, died in St. Joseph's hospital in Joliet recently after an illness of several months.

Murphysboro, Ill.—Sam Bizzell has purchased the Southern Illinois mill and will convert the property into a modern feed milling plant. Mr. Bizzell is a former official of the milling company.

White Hall, Ill.—Frank Frech, 84, of Decatur, who was engaged in the milling business here in the firm of Frech & Johnson for many years, died in a Decatur hospital Oct. 26.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. reported a profit of \$1,567,213.37 for the first nine months of 1943 after an estimated deduction of \$5,575,000 for federal income and excess profit taxes.—P. J. P.

Assumption, Ill.—Two large concrete storage bins have been built for the Assumption Co-op. Grain Co. The bins, 60 ft. high, have a capacity of 22,000 bus. each and will be used for soybean storage.—P. J. P.

Alton, Ill.—The Runzie Feed Co., Alton's oldest feed store, has been sold to Fred M. and Joe E. Titchenal who took over active operation Nov. 1. The name of the store has been changed to Titchenal Bros.—P. J. P.

Decatur, Ill.—The million bushel annex to the Spencer Kellogg & Sons Corp.'s elevator is 70 per cent filled altho just completed by the Jas. Stewart Corp. Its 20 reinforced concrete bins are 25 feet in diameter and 115 feet high.

Peoria, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co. has been incorporated, to buy, sell and store grain, fuel, feed and feeds, to buy and sell goods and merchandise; 500 shares common, p.v. at \$100. Incorporators: S. Benham, D. M. Harrington, E. C. Laux.

LaRose, Ill.—While delivering a truck load of beans to the Potter Grain Co., recently, Ford Peterson, making a right hand turn to the scale at the grain office, was sideswiped by a beer truck. Beans and beer mixed as both spilled forth, but no one was injured and the damage was slight.

Quincy, Ill.—The large grain elevator at West Quincy, owned by Pete Black of Quincy, was destroyed by fire the night of Oct. 29. The elevator, located about half a mile north of the highway and two miles west of the river, had been loading beans steadily for several days at the peak of the bean harvest. No fire equipment was sent as there is no water supply at the location. The elevator, its contents and adjacent buildings burned.—P. J. P.

Norris, Ill.—Fred H. Davis, 76, who was manager of the Buckley grain elevator here for many years, continuing in that capacity until the elevator discontinued business in 1939, died at the Graham hospital recently after a long illness.

Alton, Ill.—Earl Blount is the new general superintendent at the Stanard-Tilton Mill, division of Russell-Miller Mfg. Co. He formerly worked for the company in Minneapolis and was ass't superintendent of the Electric Steel elevator before coming here, associated with Electric Steel about 15 years.

Bement, Ill.—The Bement Grain Co. was named defendant in a complaint filed Oct. 21 by Edward Kanitz seeking judgment of \$1,000. According to the complaint Kanitz sold and delivered to the defendant at latter's request 952.50 bus. of corn Dec. 7, 1940, reasonably worth \$1,000, and plaintiff alleges defendant has not paid for the corn; therefore he is seeking judgment of \$1,000 and interest from date corn was delivered.—P. J. P.

Pana, Ill.—The first high fat soybean flour was milled Oct. 25 in the Shellbarger Elevator soybean processing mill, Thos. Polk, local manager, announced. Processing of beans is expected to continue at the rate of about 1,000 bus. a day, later to be increased when the mill starts production of soybean oil. Construction of the mill started about eight months ago and it is hoped all machinery will be installed by early in December. Flour and soybean bran feed are the only two of the several products in production now, but the mill is expected to be in full operation by another 30 days.—P. J. P.

Wyoming, Ill.—John J. Abbott, after more than 35 years association with the grain business here, has sold the Wyoming Grain Co., of which he was operator and sole owner, to a group of Peoria men who formed a corporation and took over operation of the business Nov. 1. Included in the deal was the two elevators and the retail coal business. The new owners will continue use of the name Wyoming Grain Co. B. E. Wrigley of Peoria, president of the George W. Cole Grain Co., is one of the incorporators and majority stockholders in the new corporation. Frank Pepper, who has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. of LaFayette, has been named manager of the Wyoming Grain Co. He will move his family here as soon as a home can be secured. Mr. Abbott will retire from active business.

CHICAGO NOTES

Frederick R. Horne, John J. Maloney and John A. Reis have been admitted to partnership in Thomson & McKinnon.

Gustavus Franklin Swift, 62, vice-chairman of the board of Swift & Co., member of the Board of Trade since 1905, died Oct. 28.

A committee of the Board of Trade has been appointed to study brokerage charges on wheat, 51 members having petitioned for an increase.

The directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of October, 1943, under the provisions of Rule 352, at 5 per cent per annum.

George Bram-Soroko, New York, N. Y.; Robert S. Byfield, Byfield & Co., New York, N. Y., and Francis J. Cuneo, Chicago, recently were admitted to membership in the Board of Trade.

Permission to sell the Northwestern Elvtr. at South Chicago to Cargill, Inc., has been asked of the federal court by the trustee of the railroad company. Judge Barnes set Nov. 17 for the hearing. Cargill has offered \$1,783,545 for the elevator, buildings, machinery, trackage, railroad tracks, and roadbed located on the property. The North Western storage plants will continue to receive exclusive direct railroad service thru the tracks which connect with the property to be sold.

Charles Van Horssen, of General Mills, Inc., was elected pres. of the Chicago Feed Club at its annual meeting Oct. 22 at the Morrison Hotel. S. O. Werner was named vice-pres.; Stuart Nordvall, Arcady Farms Milling Co., treas., and William Le Blanc, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., sec'y. W. H. Radke and J. G. Muldoon were elected directors for two years. Members stood in silent tribute to the memory of the late George W. Chapin, of Chapin & Co., who died in September.

By far the biggest crowd ever to turn out for a meeting of the local S.O.G.E.S. Chapter was on hand the night of Nov. 8 to hear Grover C. Meyer, Kansas City electronics authority well-known to the Sups, speak on infra-red and high-frequency radiation as it may be used in the future for grain conditioning. A large number of the bosses, electricians, chemists, and assistants accompanied the members, along with over a dozen highly interested prospective members. Dinner preceded the meeting, and a lively bull session followed.

H. A. Harlow, who has been federal grain supervisor for the Cedar Rapids (Ia.) district since June, 1938, has been named to the agency's board of review and has reported for work here. The board of review is under the grain products branch of the War Food Administration.

Edward B. Boyd, who was manager of the transportation department of the Board of Trade in 1906 and 1907 and for a part of 1914, died Nov. 2, in Minneapolis, Minn., at the home of a daughter. For 20 years he was chairman of the freight rate bureau of the western trunk line committee.

INDIANA

Portland, Ind.—The Weisel Elvtr. Co., Inc., has been dissolved.—P. J. P.

Topeka, Ind.—Frank Bevington, manager of the Wolfe Grain Co. has made many improvements at the elevator.

Stevenson (Chandler P. O.), Ind.—The Tri-County Farm Bureau has purchased the elevator from Ray Lamey.

Albany, Ind.—The Beach & Simmers elevator was sold to the Delaware County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n.—A. E. L.

Purcell (Vincennes R. F. D. 4), Ind.—The Albert M. Oexmann elevator was heavily damaged during a recent wind storm.—H. H. H.

Hillsboro, Ind.—Clarence Belles, formerly principal of the Waynetown school, is new manager of the Finch & Moore Grain Co. elevator.

Elwood, Ind.—The Kiefer Feed & Supply Co. recently lost a hay warehouse by fire; and a considerable quantity of baled hay stored there.—A. E. L.

Bridgeport, Ind.—The hammer mill installation at the Bridgeport Elevator is being improved by venting dust vent to the outside of the building.—H. H. H.

Waynetown, Ind.—Guy R. Tyler, who resigned recently as manager of the Finch & Moore Grain Co. elevator at Hillsboro, is new manager of the D. C. Moore elevator.

Sullivan, Ind.—The Johnson Feed & Supply Co., Linton, has opened an additional retail feed store here, and has taken out a membership in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n for the new enterprise.

Fairmount, Ind.—The Fairmount Grain Co. elevator was destroyed by fire about 5 p. m. on Nov. 2. The elevator contained 4,000 bus. of soybeans and other stock. Fire originated in the cob house.—A. E. L.

Albion, Ind.—The Stiefel Grain Co. and the Albion Hatchery entertained their patrons and friends at the annual get-together banquet and program at the high school gymnasium recently. One hundred and seventy-five guests were present.

Swayzee, Ind.—The Swayzee Grain Co. has sold the John Deere Implement Store to Haskett R. Malott, a former manager of the store. He will operate it as the Malott Farm Supply Co. Mr. Malott has been employed in Bowling Green, Ohio.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Jan. 24 and 25, with convention headquarters at the Columbia Club. The annual banquet will be held the night of Jan. 24.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Treaty (Wabash R.F.D.), Ind.—Clyde Ogar recently resigned as manager of the Wabash County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n elevator and has been succeeded by Hovey Jeffery. He took over his new duties Nov. 1. Mr. Jeffery had been an oil truck driver for the local Co-op. for three years.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular meeting at the Wayne Hotel the evening of Nov. 8. There was a program of impromptu talks followed the regular business session, and the appointment of com'ites for the annual meeting.

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Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Ludwick Feed & Coal, Albany; Johnson Feed & Supply Co., Sullivan; Kinne Milling Co., Valparaiso; Corn Belt Feed Mill, Boswell; Rosston Grain Co., Rosston (Zionsville R. R. 1); Willow Branch Feed & Grain Co., Wilkinson.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Decatur, Ind.—A laboratory expansion program in the field of soybean products research and development has been started here by the Central Soya Co., Inc. The program includes the enlargement of the chemical research laboratory, installation of a pilot plant for testing soy products prior to commercial manufacture for human food, the construction of a research bakery for testing and developing recipes and food mixtures, and the installation of a vitamin laboratory for testing vitamin content of foods made with soy flour. Facilities also will be provided for study of bacteriological study of soy products. Soybean products utilized in many human foods now are being manufactured extensively by Central Soya Co.

Mellott, Ind.—The Mellott Grain Co. is constructing and installing a soybean processing plant with a capacity of 400,000 bushels. New buildings have been under construction during the past four months. The installation of the plant is in the rear of the brick building and behind the main office of the Mellott Grain Co. The plant will process the beans, producing oil for paint and other purposes, while the meal will be used as a protein supplement for feed. The plant is expected to be in operation by the first of December to take care of the huge soybean crop this year in northern Indiana. The Mellott Grain Co. consists of Freeman Knowles and his two sons, Milford and Reed. This firm recently was awarded a \$25 war bond for being winner of the nation-wide Food and Freedom contest sponsored by the Purina Mills.—W. B. C.

IOWA

Dubuque, Ia.—The Heuchelin-Henker Co. has changed its name to Rooster Mills Co.

West Bend, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. recently completed an addition on the west end of its office building.

Marshalltown, Ia. — The Kessler Grain Co. filed for use of trade name; B. F. Kessler and Alice Ellen Kessler, owners.

Guttenburg, Ia.—The Meuser Milling Co.'s new feed mill has been placed in operation, the first feed processed Oct. 20.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—A 10x45-40 scale has been installed by the Smith Construction Co. at the Boone Valley Co-op. Processing Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. — Lawrence Hoskins has succeeded E. W. Engberg as plant manager of the Iowa Milling Co., a soybean unit of Cargill, Inc.

Clinton, Ia.—E. F. Scott, for many years chief engineer for Central Soya Co., is now with Pillsbury Feed Mills in the same capacity.

Badger, Ia.—C. R. Rosling, manager of the Co-operative Elevator, and Miss Hildegard Lothringer of Ft. Dodge, were married recently.

Richland, Ia. — Mrs. Opal Estes has taken over operation of the produce and feed business that has been carried on by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Derby.

Cambridge, Ia.—Eric Thorson, employed by the Cambridge Grain Co., fell from the elevator Oct. 28, sustaining injuries that necessitated the use of crutches.

Keokuk, Ia.—Eugene Farrell has been appointed plant superintendent of the Purity Oats' oat milling plant here. Mr. Farrell has been associated with General Mills' milling operations in various localities thruout the country. Purity Oats is a unit of General Mills, Inc.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Union Co-operative, a subsidiary of the Farmers Union of Des Moines, has leased the Robert Fearing garage and is engaged in grading and sorting hybrid seed corn.

Thor, Ia.—The Thor Grain Co. recently purchased the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co. plant, taking immediate possession. The plant will be used for additional storage space.—H. E. Swartzendruber, manager, Thor Grain Co.

Atlantic, Ia.—The Atlantic Mill & Elevator has completed remodeling operations and installation of new equipment. Electric loading equipment, suction fans to eliminate dust, enlarged mixing bins are the improvements installed.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The Black Hawk Chemical Co., manufacturer of livestock and poultry remedies and feed mixing firm, has leased a part of the McHugh Bldg. and is installing mixing machinery. It will wholesale its products.

Carroll, Ia.—Leo G. Brinkman, who has been inducted into the army, has leased his elevator to E. A. Milligan & Son of Jefferson, owners of several elevators. J. L. Berogan, formerly of Logan, has been placed in charge of the business.

Redfield, Ia.—Homer Everly, formerly of Sublette, Kan., has moved his family here following his accepting a position with the local elevator. Mr. Everly is an experienced grain man. He has been here for the past three weeks getting acquainted with his new field. Julius Scheil of Des Moines also is employed at the elevator, as assistant.

Creston, Ia.—Willis Good, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. elevator for the past three and one-half years, recently resigned, effective Nov. 1, in anticipation of his induction into the armed forces. Harold Thomas of Afton, has succeeded him at the elevator. Mr. Thomas was manager of the Farmers Co-op. elevator at Afton for the past three years.

Martelle, Ia.—New soybean processing machinery is being installed at the Martelle co-operative elevator, according to Kenneth Gordon, manager, and will probably be ready to operate by mid-November. Martelle plant will have a processing capacity of 800 bus. of soybeans a day, according to Mr. Gordon, and 35,000 bus. already are stored at the elevator. Total of 80,000 bus. is expected to be on hand by the time the plant is ready to start operating.

Redfield, Ia.—Harry Slauson, who has been working at the local elevator, was injured severely recently when he caught his foot in a moving belt, tearing ligaments and tendons.

Onawa, Ia.—The Onawa Milling Co., under management of Earl Fulenwiden of Des Moines, has started operations. The firm will grind feeds and wholesale them to feed dealers in car load lots.

Des Moines, Ia. — The Des Moines Feed, Flour & Seed Dealers Club at its Nov. 1 meeting elected Carroll F. Swanson, of the Iowa Feed Co., president; Don Jorgensen of Inland Mills, Inc., sec'y. Walter Berger, president of Des Moines Oat Products Co., discussed the oilmeal situation.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Howard D. Kurtz will act as federal grain supervisor for the Cedar Rapids district until an appointment has been made to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of H. A. Harlow to Chicago. Mr. Harlow was named to the agency's board of review. Mr. Kurtz has been assistant in the local office.

Marcus, Ia.—Oscar Heline, president of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa and a director of the Federal Land Bank of Omaha, has been selected as one of four representatives of the different branches of agriculture in America to be sent to Europe by the federal government to study agricultural plans in the British Isles.

Des Moines, Ia.—Among the speakers scheduled for the annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n at Hotel Fort Des Moines on Nov. 29 are Colin S. Gordon, cereals and feed chief of the O.P.A.; Dr. Cliff Carpenter, Chicago, of the Poultry and Livestock Viability Council, and R. B. Bowden, executive vice-pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Dubuque, Ia.—Plans for installation of a soybean processing plant at the E. E. Frith Co. building on East Eighteenth and Sycamore Sts., were announced recently by Lloyd A. Meyer, director of the feed division and sales manager of the Frith Co. Contracts have been awarded for the remodeling of sections of the interior of the building for the installation of the necessary machinery and storage bins. Priorities have been granted and it is expected to have the plant in operation early in January. Equipment to be installed will include a super duo-exPELLER with a capacity of 1,000 bus. of soybeans a day.



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Lake City, Ia.—The new Mighell Elevator has reopened for business, just three days less than five months from the date of the fire which destroyed the elevator on May 29. The new structure stands on the foundation of the elevator that burned.

Logan, Ia.—C. W. Zastrow of Farlin, Ia., is new manager of the local E. A. Milligan elevator. He has been with the firm for many years. John Berogan, who had been assigned to manage the local elevator and who has been here since Oct. 1, has been transferred to Carroll, Ia.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—A passing train set off the ADT alarm at the Scouler-Bishop Elvtr. Co. elevator at Thirteenth St. and First Ave. recently, sending two companies of firemen hurrying to the elevator, where they found there was no fire, but some very thankful owners and employees.

KANSAS

Ellinwood, Kan.—A new loading track is being installed by the Wolf Milling Co.

Zurich, Kan.—The Kansas Elvtr. Co. sustained a small loss from recent high winds.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. sustained a small electrical breakdown loss recently.

Ash Grove, Kan.—High winds did a small amount of damage recently at the Kansas Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Groveland, Kan.—The Wall-Rogalsky Milling Co. elevator was damaged slightly by high winds recently.

Osawatimie, Kan.—The Farmers Union Elevator has installed a large capacity feed mixer and will process its feed here.

Marquette, Kan.—The Lindsborg Mfg. & Elvtr. Co. has installed a new grinder and is doing custom grinding and mixing.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The William Kelly Milling Co. sustained a small electrical breakdown loss occurring recently in Mill "A".

Smith Center, Kan.—The Smith Center Co-op. Mill & Elvtr. Co. plant sustained a small amount of damage from recent high winds.

Overbrook, Kan.—The Overbrook Farmers Co-op. Elevator has been given a general overhauling, Mgr. T. A. Hupp announced. Repairs made include a new boot in the sheller leg, new belt and conveyor buckets and a thorough inspection and check-up thruout the plant.

Junction City, Kan.—M. C. Axelton, formerly of Smith Center, Kan., has accepted a position as manager of the feed and grain departments of the Junction City Milling Co. For the past 15 years Mr. Axelton has been a Kansas county agent, serving in Woodsin, Jackson, Lyon and Smith Counties.

Delavan, Kan.—The local elevator operated by the Ray interests for many years has been purchased from the Salina owners by L. L. Eberly of Herington who will operate the local house in connection with his elevator at Herington. In addition to supplying a market for grain he will handle a full line of feeds.

KENTUCKY

Owensboro, Ky.—Fire that started in a grain conveyor on the fourth floor of the Murphy Grain & Milling Co., recently destroyed the plant and its contents, totaling a loss estimated at \$50,000, fully covered by insurance, according to F. X. Murphy, general manager.—W. B. C.

Louisville, Ky.—The Kentucky Public Elvtr. Co., operator of a large grain handling plant at Fourteenth and Oak Streets, will apparently pass into the hands of the Early & Daniel Co., of Cincinnati, under decision of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, Nov. 5, which denied petition of the minority stockholders, asking for a receiver for the company and endeavor to block sale of said company to the Cincinnati concern, thereby upholding the Jefferson County Circuit Court's decision, made some months ago. Early & Daniel have been operating the plant under a lease. The minority stockholders claimed that this lease was made on such a favorable basis that it had been losing money. These stockholders also asserted that a deal had been engineered to sell the property to the Cincinnati concern, for \$341,025.59, when a better offer was available. It was alleged the railroads owned all the preferred stock, and a sizeable amount of the common. However, the court was told that the sale had been approved before the higher bid was made, and the court held that there was no proof that the minority stockholders would have benefitted if their claims had been approved.—A. W. W.

MARYLAND

Gaithersburg, Md.—The feed mill of Bowman Bros. burned Nov. 6. Stock in exposed tanks was damaged.

MICHIGAN

Ruth, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., Inc., held its annual field day Oct. 20. An interesting program was presented and prizes awarded.

Morenci, Mich.—The Osgood Mill, one of the oldest landmarks of Morenci, which has been in operation almost continuously for nearly three-quarters of a century on its original site, has changed hands. Bert Osgood, who has owned and operated the mill for many years, has sold the property to his son-in-law, Murvin King.

MINNESOTA

Worthington, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. plant is being reconditioned and painted.

Storden, Minn.—The Lande-Larson Grain Co. is planning to rebuild its elevator that burned Sept. 18.

Madison, Minn.—The Madison Grain Co. is installing a new 20-ton truck scale, with 9x34 ft. deck, at its elevator.

Avoca, Minn.—The Murray County Farmers Co-op. Elevator reported its roof was slightly damaged by recent high winds.

Duluth, Minn.—Duluth Board of Trade membership standing in the name of Joseph Feurer has been transferred to Simon Mayer, Chicago.—F. G. C.

Lancaster, Minn.—We recently installed a 22-inch Monarch Attrition Mill powered by two 20 h.p. motors.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Jos. Berkeland, mgr.

Montevideo, Minn.—The G. M. Thompson Elevator recently installed a new 30-ton scale with pneumatic truck hoist. The Hogenson Const. Co. had the contract.

Mountain Lake, Minn.—H. L. Gerischer, former manager of the Farmers Co-operative Co. plant at Worthington, has accepted a position here with the Hubbard & Palmer Co.

Grand Meadow, Minn.—Gabriel T. Torgrimson, operator of the Consumers Coal Co. elevator, and a former mayor of Grand Meadow, died of a heart attack at his home Oct. 17.

Victoria, Minn.—The Nordberg feed store, which has been operated here for the past 47 years, closed its doors recently. Mr. Nordberg says he feels that he is entitled to a rest.

Triumph, Minn.—W. E. Johnson, of Truman, is new manager of the Hubbard & Palmer elevator, succeeding Willmar Loewen, who has moved to his father's farm near Mountain Lake.

Danube, Minn.—Wayne Lingenfelter has purchased the deWerd feed mill and has taken charge of the plant. He had been employed by the deWerd Milling Co. in Olivia for the past four years.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Arthur Wolff has taken over full operation of the Service Flour & Feed Store. The store was closed for a week following the death of Dano Dickinson, Mr. Wolff's partner.

Vergas, Minn.—P. H. Gust of Fergus Falls recently purchased the building owned by Otto Libberman and the feed mill of Ewald Zitow. He plans to open a feed mill and feed and grain business soon.

Wabasso, Minn.—L. G. Goblirsch is building a warehouse and seed cleaning plant at his elevator. A tile-brick structure 20x36 ft. in size is being built back of the office to house new seed cleaning equipment.

Jackson, Minn.—The elevator and business formerly operated under the name of Matyas Grain Co. has been changed to the name of Jackson Grain Co., George H. Lenaburg, proprietor, recently announced.

Menahga, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative of Sampo has purchased the local elevator and will install feed grinding equipment and machinery. Authorized share capital of the company has been raised from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Cleveland, Minn.—Theo. M. Tschann, Northfield, and W. H. Ryan, Bird Island, recently purchased the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. Mr. Ryan will be in charge of the plant. A feed mill and mixer will be added and the plant will be modernized.

Preston, Minn.—Wayne Fish & Co. of Minneapolis are the new owners of the Spies milling property and will immediately start the conversion of the mill into a soybean processing plant, same to be ready for operation by Jan. 1, 1944, according to present plans. In charge of the plant will be Al Shomonta of Minneapolis.

Luverne, Minn.—The Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. has purchased the George A. Soutar elevator on South Freeman St. along the Omaha railroad right-of-way, taking possession Nov. 1, Emil Mollberg, manager, announced. The new property will be used to house a feed grinder and feed mixer, to be installed in the near future. Mr. Soutar will be employed by the Farmers Elevator.

Glencoe, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Milling Co. will install another 75-h.p. hammer mill and another one and one-half ton feed mixer. The original feed mill of the plant will be rebuilt to serve with the above equipment with the feed mill built in 1939. Contract for rebuilding has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Const. Co. and work on the project will start Jan. 4. Priorities have been granted for the needed machinery and materials.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

James D. Lamb, 81, retired commission man here, died Nov. 1 at his home in Excelsior.—P. J. P.

Two one-story additions are being built to the Brooks Elvtr. Corp. elevator, to be used for wash rooms.

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Saginaw, Mich.

Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc. is building two loading platforms of reinforced concrete construction at 24th Ave., S.E. and the G.W. tracks.

Private Claire Jacobson, 20, son of L. H. Jacobson, well known to the grain trade here, died Oct. 31 in Franklin, Ky., of injuries suffered Oct. 30 in an automobile accident during maneuvers.

The old Gresham portable school building is being dismantled and will be moved to Priority Mills property where it will be placed on a new concrete foundation, to be used as an addition to the company's warehouse. McKenzie-Hague & Simmons have the contract.

The regular time of meeting for the Minneapolis chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents has been changed to the first Tuesday of each month, beginning with December, members decided at the Oct. 26 meeting. Heretofore meetings had been held on the last Tuesday of each month. Frank J. Kohout, northwest representative of the A. C. Horn Co., was the principal speaker at the October meeting discussing renovation and waterproofing of concrete structures.

MISSOURI

Bethany, Mo.—Walter T. Lingle, 66, feed, seed, grain and fuel merchant, died Nov. 1. Mr. Lingle operated a flour and feed mill here for many years.—P. J. P.

Caruthersville, Mo.—An alfalfa feed mill will be built here to handle 1944 crops, the company operating the venture to be known as the Pemiscot Dehydration Co. H. L. Loyd, local representative of The Douthitt Engineering Corp. of Chicago, stated construction work on the plant would get underway soon.—P. J. P.

Fredericktown, Mo.—Burglars entered the office of the Fredericktown Milling Co. the night of Oct. 23 and carried away ration stamps representing about 5,000 gals. of gasoline and about 3,000 gals. of fuel oil as well as a check writer and miscellaneous office equipment. Most of the stamps had been collected by the Home Oil Co. from its customers and bore proper notations on the back.—P. J. P.

Mexico, Mo.—W. W. Pollock, veteran mill operator, has received the distinction of being the first man ever elected to lifetime honorary membership in the Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n. The election was made at the state convention, which was held in conjunction with the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n convention at St. Louis recently. Mr. Pollock, who operated one of the oldest mills in the state, has been a member of the association for the past 25 years and has been a member of its board of directors for many years. When he submitted his resignation as director at the St. Louis meeting, the resignation was refused and instead the honorary membership was voted.

Kahoka, Mo.—Fire starting in a cob pile outside the elevator damaged the plant of Wiss & Wiss on Oct. 18.

Kennett, Mo.—The Sikeston Cotton Oil Mill's new soybean oil plant on Highway No. 25, east of here, is under construction and one of the large buildings, the seed and bean storage house, will be far enough along by the end of this month to permit buying and storage of seeds. Capacity of the new mill is expected to exceed that of the Sikeston Cotton Mill at Sikeston.—P. J. P.

Kennett, Mo.—The Hemphill Soy Products Co. has been organized by Hemphill Bros., and a soybean mill is being erected on the site of the old Hemphill Lumber Co. mill. W. A. Hemphill, manager of the company, has been supervising construction. He stated the elevator and storage warehouse is near completion and buying and storing of beans can be engaged in on a large scale. Actual processing of beans is expected to start in December or early January.—P. J. P.

Lamar, Mo.—A bin at the Norris Grain Co. elevator in which a carload of old corn had been stored the week before caught fire from spontaneous combustion Oct. 19, and was loaded out by employees to the right-of-way on the west side of the elevator where it later was salvaged. About 2,000 bus. of shelled corn was more or less damaged by the smoke and blaze, but the loss was not large. Employees of the night shift at the elevator heard a crackling sound for some time before smoke was noticed rolling from the bin, but were unable to locate the cause. Immediately upon noticing the smoke, machinery was started to empty the bin while the fire department stood by, ready to go into action if needed. The elevator contained about \$30,000 worth of grain stock.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Lewis E. Selders, president of Spear Mills, Inc., has been appointed a member of the 7th Regional War Labor Board panel.

Harold F. Spencer, 61, for 34 years a member of the Kansas City Board of Trade, died of a heart attack Oct. 29. While he had not been well for some time, he had been absent from his office rarely and news of his unexpected death came as a shock to his fellow brokers. Mr. Spencer's original connections with the grain trade were with the A. C. Davis Grain Co. and the Home Grain Co., but for many years he was strictly a pit broker in which capacity he established a high reputation for ability and integrity, handling a large volume of future business for local firms. Mr. Spencer had served numerous terms either as director or president of the Grain Clearing Co.

MONTANA

Bole, Mont.—Jack Duffy, farmer, has taken over management of the Gallatin Valley Elvtr. Co., replacing Kermit Dale, who will devote his full time to farming.

Christina, Mont.—The C. W. Truesdell elevator sustained a small damage recently from high winds.

Terry, Mont.—Extensive alterations and repairs are being made by the Occident Elevator Co. on its local property. The feed mill is being raised and a new foundation is being put under the building which is also being made considerably larger. A new room to be used for storage also is being erected. During the early summer a new scale was installed so that the heaviest truck loads can be accommodated.

Ronan, Mont.—Stanley Searce, 65, of Stanley Searce, Inc., elevator, died at his home Oct. 19 after a short illness. In addition to his prominence as a pioneer grain merchant, he was a member of the Flathead Irrigation board and for many years its pres.; he also was pres. of the local Commercial Club, and in 1928 a candidate for a seat in the U. S. House of Representatives. In 1940 he published a book "Northern Lights to Fields of Gold", an autobiography of his life in Alaska in the hectic days of the Klondike gold rush.

NEBRASKA

Morrill, Neb.—Eight-four A.A.A. wheat bins recently were erected here, to be used for bean storage.

Havens, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. recently had its buildings north of the railroad tracks painted.

Scribner, Neb.—The Scribner Grain & Lumber Co. recently installed a new portable feed grinder, capable of grinding out a carload of feed a day, Mgr. Walter Maas, stated.

Schuyler, Neb.—Gerald Ehernberger has added a feed grinder to his equipment at the Golden West Grain Co. plant. The grinder is equipped with two 20-h.p. motors and has a capacity of 10,000 lbs. an hour.

Omaha, Neb.—N. D. Stringer, IV, who recently resigned as district manager of the General Foods Sales Co., at Memphis, has moved here to become general sales manager for Omar Inc., mill division.

Imperial, Neb.—Cloyd A. Nesmith, formerly manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator at Hamlet, is new manager of the Imperial Equity Exchange elevator, succeeding A. C. McNeil, who resigned.

Tecumseh, Neb.—An overheated motor in the pit at the Gilmore Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator recently caused considerable smoke but little fire. The fire department summoned, put out the blaze with little damage resulting.

Falls City, Neb.—Goffe & Carkener reopened its grain office here Oct. 27, in quarters off the lobby of the Hotel Weaver. The office had been closed for three weeks for lack of help. Frank E. Miller, formerly of Beatrice, is local manager.

Lyons, Neb.—A. L. Ploof has sold his produce and feed business, which he has operated for the past 18 years, to Walter Peterson. Possession was taken Nov. 1. Mr. Ploof has been in ill health for some time and will take a well earned rest.



The Tornado Blower can quickly be converted into a powerful sprayer by attaching a one-gallon spray tank in place of the rubber nozzle. Will keep your plant or warehouse free of weevils, grain moths, etc.

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GRAIN ELEVATORS
AND FEED PLANTS

Omaha, Neb.—More soybeans arrived on the local market than could be handled by local processors and nearly all went into storage for future needs of processors and the C.C.C. Receipts totalled 600,000 bus., more than receipts of any other grain.

Ord, Neb.—Fred Clark, manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. elevator has been awarded a silver key by the training division of Allied Mills, Inc., Fort Wayne, Ind., in recognition of his knowledge of animal nutrition and feed conservation.

Liberty, Neb.—Edwin Olomon of Pierceville, Kan., has succeeded Lloyd Ruyle as manager of the Liberty Grain Co. elevator. Mr. Ruyle had been manager of the plant for 17 years. He recently purchased property in Beatrice where he and his family will locate.

Holbrook, Neb.—G. E. Girdner, 69, manager of the Farmers Elevator, died Oct. 26 in an Omaha hospital. He was apparently recovering from effects of an operation performed two weeks before, and word of his death came as a great shock to his many friends.

Elkhorn, Neb.—The Benson Feed Mills has purchased the business and buildings of the Willard Barry Grain Co. and has opened a feed and grain business here under the name of the Elkhorn Feed Mills, with Don Lauritsen as manager. The buildings have been improved and repainted and the company will carry a full line of Purina feeds and products for poultry and live stock.

NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevators, Inc., has purchased the Stone Grain & Elevator Co. and will operate the business in conjunction with its own under the single management of Farmers Co-operatives. G. W. Drake, manager of the co-operative, will manage the new properties. The Co-operative is an independent organization of Curry County. In addition to the two local elevators it owns and operates two elevators at Melrose and one at Grier.

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—Corn Products Refining Co. and subsidiary sales companies reported for the nine months ended Sept. 30 a net profit of \$5,909,591, equal to \$1.83 a common share.—P. J. P.

New York, N. Y.—Dr. J. J. Nichols, for years director of the Iodine Educational Bureau, now is manager of the local office of the Iowa Feed Co., Des Moines, Ia. He will have charge of eastern sales of the company's vitamin products.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Executives and employees of the Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., on Oct. 28 presented a gold emblem set with an emerald and a gold atmospheric clock to President Howard Kellogg in observance of his completion of 40 years' service with the company.



**DOAK
SPOUT HOLDER**
It loads your car evenly
with very little effort and
expense.
**AMERICAN MACHINERY
and SUPPLY CO.
OMAHA**

Oswego, N. Y.—Production is expected to get underway by mid-December in the new plant of the Checkerboard Feed Mill, operated by the Ralston-Purina Co., James R. Thomas, manager, stated. The former mill of the company burned May 29. Start of processing will depend upon arrival of machinery to replace that lost in the fire. Site of the new structure is in the rear of the present store house in East Cayuga St. All bins have been completed and work is progressing on the headhouse, containing the grain separator and head of the main elevator. Parts of machinery were salvaged from the ruins of the former plant, and other parts were obtained from mills in various parts of the country. The grinder survived the blaze well, but both motors must be rewound. The new mill will have the producing capacity of 50 tons of finished feed daily and storage space of 12,000 bus. Plans are to enclose the loading platform to the west next spring and incorporate it into the mill setup, considerably increasing the present floor space of 60x60 ft.

NORTH DAKOTA

Knox, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator has been resided and painted. Lawrence Boatz is manager.

Lehr, N. D.—J. P. Eichhorn, 63, a grain buyer here for the last 30 years, died Oct. 27 in a Bismarck hospital.

Willow City, N. D.—The annex to the Farmers Elevator is nearing completion and new modern equipment is being installed. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract.

Hillsboro, N. D.—The Midwest Feed & Produce Co.'s feed mill has resumed operations after being idle while repairs were being made to grinding equipment. Sidney Angus is manager.

Rohrville, N. D.—A. W. Hoffmeyer, manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, recently underwent an emergency appendectomy. He is recovering nicely and hopes to be able to return to his job within a short time.

Pekin, N. D.—Duane Bina, six-year-old son of Ed Bina, manager of the Co-operative Farmers Elevator, was accidentally shot while playing with other children near Lankin, recently, the bullet from a 25 caliber rifle hitting him above the knee of the right leg. It is feared the leg may be permanently stiff as a result.

OHIO

West Unity, O.—The name of the firm of United Grain & Fuel Co. has been changed to the Yager Grain & Fuel Co.

Berea, O.—Joseph Harwood, feed dealer, has purchased the Berea Milling Co. property and has moved his business to the location.

Sand Hill (Sandusky P. O.), O.—Noah J. Miller recently sold his feed mill to Daniel Fry, who will move it to his property later, operating now at the same place.

Pandora, O.—The Pandora Milling Co. recently purchased the Grovedale Feed Co. from Myron Elliott. The feed company will continue operation as in the past. Francis Kempf is manager.

Latty, O.—Jesse H. Burnett, 86, retired elevator operator, died at the Adams County (Ind.) Memorial Hospital Oct. 13, after an illness of about five weeks. Mr. Burnett operated the local elevator until recently. He was a former resident of Adams County, Ind.

Tiffin, O.—A group of boys entered an unlocked building at the Tiffin Farmers Exchange elevator during the week-end of Oct. 23-25 and slashed 40 bags of feed, causing heavy damage.

Toledo, O.—F. Martin Dickey, for many years traffic manager of the National milling branch of the National Biscuit Co., was recently named assistant manager. Otto Berg, who was assistant traffic manager for years, was named traffic manager.

Yellow Springs, O.—Lester Sidenstick, proprietor of the Jamestown (O.) Feed Store, recently accepted a position as manager of the DeWine & Hamma Elevator here. Clyde Hempstead has been placed in charge of the Jamestown feed store.

Perrysburg, O.—S. E. Salisbury, Wayne, O., who has been manager of the Prairie Farmers Elevator Co., has succeeded Geo. W. Perkins as manager of the Perrysburg Grain & Supply Ass'n. Mr. Perkins recently purchased the Homewood Elevator near Maumee.

Lisbon, O.—John Hoey, local feed mill operator, has purchased the former office building and station of the Pittsburgh, Lisbon & Western Railroad Co. and will operate it as an addition to his plant, using the newly acquired property as a warehouse for storing builders' supplies.

Newark, O.—The Newark Feed Ass'n has been sold to the Vitality Mills, Inc., of Chicago, and the warehouse is being used as a southeastern distributing point. The company is not operating the retail feed business. Russell C. Younce, formerly of the Newark Feed Ass'n, now is a feed and grain inspector under the supervision of the Ohio Dept. of Agriculture.

Fostoria, O.—The Swift Soybean Mill has resumed operations after a ten day shutdown during which time new equipment was installed and repairs were made. Since the plant started operations in 1940 crushing capacity has been increased forty per cent. This year the plant is geared to handle 1,750,000 bus. of soybeans, most of which already has been contracted for shipment from nearby counties. Storage arrangements have been completed with the Ohio Farmers Grain Corp. who is co-operating in an effort to handle and expedite movement of the crop.

OKLAHOMA

Kremlin, Okla.—John Gearheard, 63, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, was found dead at the elevator the afternoon of Oct. 14. In apparent good health, Mr. Gearheard had been out to lunch as usual. He was found dead a short time later, apparently of a heart attack. A son, Kenneth, in the navy and overseas, had wired that day he had landed in the U. S. and would be home soon. Another son, Jack, is with the marines in the southwest Pacific. Three other sons survive the deceased. His wife died several years ago.

Thomas, Okla.—When the recent paragraph reporting an accident involving a truck load of wheat being hauled to the Shawnee Milling Co. and a passenger automobile on a bridge near Oklahoma City reached our readers, the response to the reaction it occasioned was most gratifying from the standpoint of the number of serious minded readers with a touch of dry wit we have, but the writer bows the head in embarrassment over the typographical error of transporting (or even attempting to) 448 tons via truck when it should have been 448 bus. (Even that is quite a load!) Writes one reader "Oklahoma always does things in a Big Weigh. Some trucks they have up there!" Truth is, ALL grain men do things in a Big Way, and some day, to witness an elevator loaded with 448 tons of wheat being marshaled down some thoroughfare will not surprise us,—the aforementioned report was merely anticipating that day.



GRAIN PROBES

All sizes and styles. Available for immediate delivery. Send us your order NOW.
SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO. - 620 Brooks Building - CHICAGO 6, ILL.

Hitchcock, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator has been completed and a new hammer mill installed, Calvin Duggan, manager of the Farmers Grain Co., announced.

Watonga, Okla.—The Farmers Elevator No. 2 has been completely overhauled, new machinery installed, and opened for service under supervision of Frank Curry.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Spokane, Wash.—W. R. Austin, manager of the Sperry Flour Mill, is in the hospital with serious injuries suffered in an auto crash.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Andrew Boys, who for many years was employed as supervisor of Albers Milling Co. grain elevator, died Oct. 29 in San Francisco.—F. K. H.

Tacoma, Wash.—Sale of the property of the former Shaffer pulp plant on Hylesbos waterway to Centennial Flouring Mills Co. of Tacoma and Seattle has been reported.

Wallowa, Ore.—The Wallowa Roller Mills, purchased by Neal F. Knighten, manager of the Satisfaction Cereal Co., Hardman, Ore., are being remodeled into a cereal and feed plant.

Spokane, Wash.—Harry Leo Delong, 65, superintending millwright and a pioneer in the installation of flour machinery in the Inland Empire, died at his home in Spokane, Oct. 31.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Floyd Oles, former manager of Washington Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, has been commissioned as captain in the U. S. Army. His two sons are already in the country's service.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Carl Sager, owner and manager of the Farmers Elevator that was heavily damaged by fire on Oct. 16, plans to reconstruct the building as soon as possible. Loss was estimated at \$25,000.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—John P. Broshard, formerly of Edgewater, N. J., is new manager of the Portland linseed oil plant of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. He was with the company's plant in New Jersey and has been associated with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. for the last nine years.

Eugene, Ore.—Warren Allison Warfield, 37, local feed store employee, was found propped against the outside wall of his chicken coop the night of Oct. 27, dead, a bullet thru the heart. Authorities are seeking his murderer. He is said to have received a telephoned threat that night.

The Dalles, Ore.—Eugene Driver, 18, confessed to setting the \$100,000 fire that destroyed the Kerr-Gifford flouring mill here the night of Oct. 5, and has been sentenced to a seven-year term in the Oregon penitentiary. Driver, formerly of Talent, Ore., said he sought revenge on several employees of the company, with whom he was at odds, and whom he said previously had ordered him off the premises.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Garden City, S. D.—High winds on Oct. 20 caused a small amount of damage to Elevator "A" of the Garden City Farmers Mercantile & Elevator Co.

Akron, S. D.—William Halvorsen, for 14 years employed at the Farmers Elevator, recently resigned his position and will move to Casper, Wyo.

Tyndall, S. D.—The George Lehr Elevator, sold at public auction on Oct. 5, was purchased by Emil Kafton who will move it to his farm to be used for grain storage.

Irene, S. D.—The Riley-Arneson Co. elevators here, at Wakonda and Yankton, now are being managed by Cargill, Inc. Chris Fetzner is in charge locally. Lewis E. Eichorn at Wakonda and Harold R. Corey at Yankton.

Armour, S. D.—Glayde Strayer, manager of the Community Elevator for the past several years, has purchased the Walter Engelland grocery stock and taken over the business.

Tyndall, S. D.—W. J. Vincent, 67, died at Sacred Heart Hospital in Yankton recently after an illness caused by arterio-sclerosis. He was employed for many years as grain buyer for the Consumers Supply Co. here and more recently by the state highway department.

SOUTHEAST

Bridgeville, Del.—Dr. John C. Hammond, a poultry nutritionist with the U. S. Dept. of Agr. at Beltsville, Md., for the past 12 years, has become associated with O. A. Newton & Son Co., local feed manufacturers. In addition to poultry nutrition research and poultry breeding work, Dr. Hammond's services will be available to other local feed companies as consultant.

Okolona, Miss.—Thru the combined efforts of the city of Okolona, the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co., and Wilson & Co., cheese plant, a hog feed plant will be located here about Jan. 1, built by the Consolidated Products Co., Danville, Ill., in connection with Wilson & Co. The feed will be made of condensed whey from the Wilson plant and other milk plants here and near here.—P. J. P.

TEXAS

Waxahachie, Tex.—The old grain elevator on Jackson St. recently was sold to the Eastland Seed Co., and is being dismantled and moved to Corpus Christi.

Fort Worth, Tex.—New members recently enrolled by the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: J. A. Barnett Elevator Co., White Deer; Blanks Grain Co., Lockhart; Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Shiner; W. E. Lawrence, Lufkin; Lefer Feed Store, Irving; Lyng & Stacy Grain & Lumber Co., Allen; South Texas Feed & Seed Co., Robstown; Sulphur Springs Cotton Oil Co.; Sulphur Springs, Tex., and Temple Mfg. Co., Temple, Okla.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y.

Cameron, Tex.—The Bredt & Haley Co. recently opened for business in the Schuhmacher wholesale house, to serve only in a wholesale capacity. The new firm is headed by George Bredt and Frank Haley, of Rockdale, who have conducted a prosperous business there for the last three years. At present the Rockdale firm is operating in temporary quarters while a new building is under construction, the building formerly occupied having burned recently. Messrs. Bredt & Haley recently purchased the local Louis T. Anderson mill and will operate it in conjunction with their wholesale business. A feed mixer was installed recently and is in operation.

Dallas, Tex.—The partnership lately subsisting between J. C. Crouch and R. T. Cofer under the firm name of J. C. Crouch Grain Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on Sept. 1, 1943, effective after four consecutive weeks from that date. All interest of said partners in the partnership or in the partnership assets are assigned to the J. C. Crouch Grain Co., a corporation, effective as of Sept. 1, 1943.

UTAH

Fillmore, Utah.—The Fillmore Roller Mill has been sold to M. G. Day. The mill formerly was owned by Emery Rogers and Mrs. Lizzie Rogers, and operated by the late Arnell Jackson. Mr. Day will operate the mill, specializing in custom grinding and mixing. He will be assisted by Dell Kesler.

WISCONSIN

Amherst, Wis.—Rounds Metcalf held a grand opening at his feed mill Oct. 30. Lunch was served free thruout the day.

Burlington, Wis.—The Burlington Consumers Co-operative has purchased the Farmers Feed & Fuel Co. property, stock and assets.

Superior, Wis.—Edward J. Moylan, 87, first weighman to be employed by the state in the Wisconsin Grain & Warehouse Commission office, died recently following a brief illness.—F. G. C.

Sheboygan, Wis.—William Arndt, Sr., 68, pioneer miller and for more than 50 years active in developing the Arndt Bros., Inc., company into a large distributor of flour, feed and wholesale groceries, died recently at Memorial Hospital after a month's illness.

Delavan, Wis.—John Mawhinney and Fred Teetshorn, farmers, who purchased the Sage-Fifield Lumber Co. last June, are now operating the business under the name of Mawhinney & Teetshorn. They will carry a complete line of mill feeds as well as give grinder and mixing service.

Blair, Wis.—Rudolph Anderson, Detroit, Mich., and Ivan Anderson, LaCrosse, Wis., brothers, are the new owners of the W. E. Chenoweth mill and have taken possession of the business. They also purchased the Chenoweth residence near the mill. The brothers expect to begin operations between Nov. 15 and 30, following their moving here. Mr. Chenoweth closed the mill a few weeks ago because he could not get help.

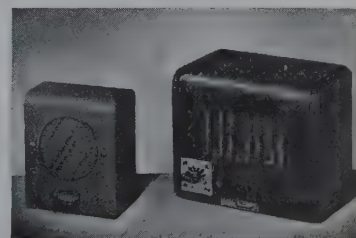
Takoma Park, Md.—Dr. J. A. LeClerc, who retired from the Department of Agriculture in June, has formed the International Food Laboratories, Inc., to develop uses for soybeans. Dr. LeClerc has developed a soybean mayonnaise, which costs 6c a quart, and a butter has been developed which costs only 8c a lb. to produce and which should retail for about 10c.

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... make you money because you can save an immense amount of time and greatly speed up production. You can be 5 places all at one time, or in a vital spot in a jiffy simply by the turn of a button and talking in a natural voice. Private or group direction to all of 5 departments available from your master station without cut-ins. Personnel can contact you.

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CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

Supply Trade

Rutland, Vt.—O. T. Baxter has succeeded R. A. Stevens, recently resigned, as sales promotion manager of Howe Scale Co.

Several new items of machinery were brought within the provisions of the regulation controlling maximum prices of machines and parts and machinery services by the OPA, Oct. 26. Purchasers should familiarize themselves with MPR 136, as amended, before placing orders.

Springfield, O.—A comprehensive treatment of the use of hoists in the food industry is contained in the 24 page booklet recently issued by Robbins & Myers, Inc. It contains vital information and diagrams on the use of hoists, technical data on their installation and floor plans for positioning units in most efficient manner. A copy of the booklet can be had by writing direct to the company.

A recent ruling by W.P.B. makes it possible for an electrical contractor or a dealer in electrical accessories to purchase from the manufacturer or wholesaler a supply of copper wire intended for resale to the consumer on a replacement basis. The amount of wire purchased is limited to \$100 of value unless the contractor or dealer can prove that past sales warrant additional supplies. No priorities are necessary on the part of the consumer or dealer except that the dealer or contractor must fill out a form which is to be furnished by the W.P.B.

A New Lubricated Centrifugal Clutch

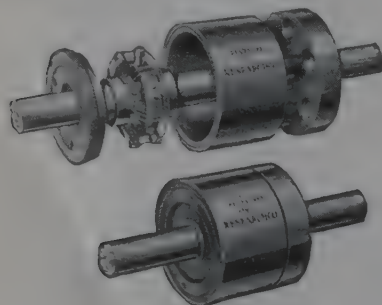
The Amalgamated Engineering & Research Corporation, better known in the trade as Researchco, announces a new type of automatically engaging and self-disengaging centrifugal clutch. This new clutch which can be produced in an unlimited range of sizes and capacities, can serve either as a coupling between shafts or as a driving pulley or gear in a transmission, as well as a starting cushion between power units and driven mechanisms.

This new unit which is known as the Torkontrol consists of a partially filled oil chamber fitted with a freely rotating hub, which carries a series of movable wedge shaped flyweights. As the hub revolves these weights fly outwardly and engage the internal rims of the outer case binding the hub and shell into a functionally solid pulley or coupling.

This unit works equally well in either direction (hence is reversible) and is set to engage or release at a given speed, and to slip in case of overload.

The manufacturer claims that this unit permits the use of smaller engines or motors which start without load, gives smooth cushioned application of power, straight line acceleration with resulting saving in operating cost.

Torkontrol clutches have been built in all sizes from one fourth H.P. to 500 H.P. for both built-in and general application.



The Torkontrol Clutch

Next year there will be no parity payments to wheat growers.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics is said to be planning to revise the present parity finding formula some time in 1945.

No announcement of wheat loan rates on 1944 wheat will be made before June 15, when they will be based on parity as of that date.

Altho farm leaders have enough votes to pass Senate Bill 1458, preventing subsidies for the benefit of consumers of foods, it will take a two-thirds vote to override a veto. Even so, the President can spend R.F.C. funds for this purpose.

Lee Marshall has resigned his government post as director of the Office of Materials and Facilities of the War Food Administration, and has returned to resume his duties as chairman of the board of directors of Continental Baking Co., stating that his mission had been completed according to plan.

Removal of governmental set-aside requirements for dry peas and split peas and a reduction in the required reservation of dry edible beans were announced November 2 by the War Food Administration. The amendment also changes the definition of "governmental agencies" to include those "authorized to purchase set-aside commodities under the provisions of Food Distribution Regulations." It excludes the War Shipping Administration and the Veterans' Administration. A record crop of dry peas this year permitted the removal of this commodity from the list of rationed foods, and a record crop of beans resulted in a reduction of ration point values from 4 to 2 points per pound through action taken recently by the Office of Price Administration.

Why You Should Support Your Trade Ass'n

"No men can act with effect who do not act in concert; no men can act in concert who do not act in confidence; no men can act with confidence who are not bound together by common opinions, common affections and common interests."—Burke.

Protein in Wheat at Kansas City

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 6.—Average protein of 1,113 cars of wheat tested during October by the Kansas City office of the Kansas grain inspection department was 12.96% and 1,053 cars tested by Missouri averaged 12.96%. The total of 2,166 cars tested by both departments showed an average of 12.96% protein, compared with 12.88% on 2,885 cars in October, 1942.

For the crop year to date—July through October—the Kansas department reports an average of 13.06% on 16,005 cars, against 13.07% on 14,958 cars in the same months a year ago, while the Missouri department averaged 12.87% on 14,563 cars in the four months of the crop year, compared with 12.74% on 7,816 cars a year ago.

A market average of 12.97% protein is shown on the total inspections at Kansas City so far for the crop year of 30,568 cars, compared with 12.96% on 22,774 cars in the corresponding four months of the previous crop year.

A New Falk Motoreducer Bulletin

To simplify the selection of correct gearmotor units for specific applications, The Falk Corporation of Milwaukee has published a new Motoreducer Bulletin No. 3100. The bulletin is set up in conformance with Standard Practice of the American Gear Manufacturers Ass'n which allows for three distinct classes of units dependent upon various service factors.

Methods of selection, selection tables, and complete dimensions for every size and type of unit are other features that make this 64-page bulletin a valuable reference for industrial engineers, designers, and purchasers of machinery.

Washington News

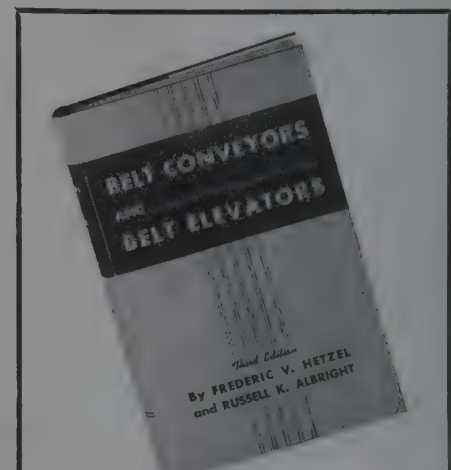
Stocks of Grain

Washington, D. C., Nov. 4.—Stocks of 28,471,000 bushels of old corn from the 1942 and earlier crops, together with 61,492,000 bushels of oats, 83,160,000 bushels of barley, and 32,206,000 bushels of rye, in all commercial positions on Oct. 1, 1943 are reported by the Crop Reporting Board. These totals represent a compilation of commercial stocks reported by the Food Distribution Administration at 46 terminal markets in addition to stocks estimated by the Crop Reporting Board in interior mills, elevators and warehouses, in merchant mills and oilseed crushers, and in other storages such as breweries, distilleries, bean cleaning and corn processing plants, and similar miscellaneous storages. In the positions covered by estimates of the Crop Reporting Board were 21,019,000 bus. of old corn, 44,162,000 bus. of oats, 61,490,000 bus. of barley, and 8,431,000 bus. of rye.

Farm stocks on Oct. 1 bring the combined total in all positions up to 393,315,000 bushels of corn and 1,002,584,000 bus. of oats. Farm stocks of barley and rye are estimated only on June 1 and December 1 each year. This is the first survey covering these positions on Oct. 1, but comparisons are available for July 1 and April 1, 1943, as shown below:

Position	STOCKS OF GRAINS OCTOBER 1, 1943			
	Corn	Oats	Barley	Rye
Thousand Bushels				
46 Terminal Markets	7,452	17,330	21,670	23,775
Other Commercial Storages	21,019	44,162	61,490	8,431
On Farms	364,844	941,092	....	....
Total All positions:				
October 1, 1943	28,471	61,492	83,160	32,206
July 1, 1943	30,916	27,278	40,498	32,643
April 1, 1943	95,340	34,166	46,325	28,784
Total Commercial Stocks:				
October 1, 1943	393,315	1,002,584	....	....
July 1, 1943	843,608	263,722	....	....
April 1, 1943	1,490,452	542,374	....	....

Aggregate stocks of these four grains, at 205,329,000 bus., occupied about 12 per cent of all commercial storage space, which totaled 1,687,192,000 bushels as of April 1, 1943. In addition, a relatively small amount of new crop corn had begun to move to storage by Oct. 1. (Total wheat stocks will be reported later.)



This third edition of "Belt Conveyors and Belt Elevators" by Frederic V. Hetzel and Russell K. Albright is thoroughly revised and in accord with current practices. No other book gives as much authoritative information on this subject.

Designers and builders of grain elevators as well as operators of terminal grain elevators, large flour and feed mills will find this book of inestimable value in the selection and maintenance of elevating and conveying equipment.

Completely indexed, many photographs and drawings; cloth bound; 439 pages; price \$6.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is $7\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 11$ inches, and supplied with 5 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, inter-leaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the haulers of 34 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12×13 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED**

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago



TODAY half of all the Pullman cars and a third of all the railroad coaches are busy carrying troops in special car and special train movements.

With what equipment is left, the railroads must carry soldiers on furlough and people on war business. And at the same time haul 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of freight a mile every minute, day and night.

Altogether this adds up to a load more than twice as big as in the last war.

This is the reason why everyone can't "travel as usual." It may be impossible to get a berth or even a seat. And where military traffic is heaviest, troop trains may delay your arrival.

So think before you plan a trip. And if you have to go, please help in these four ways: *Avoid travel peaks. Ask your ticket agent about*

the less crowded trains and the best days to take them. *Cancel promptly.* If your plans change, release your reservations at the earliest opportunity. *Travel light.* If possible limit your hand baggage to one piece. Other baggage can be checked. *Tag all bags.* Put your name and complete address on all luggage. It avoids mistakes and loss.

December 10 "CLOSING DATE" FOR CHRISTMAS PACKAGES

This year—when war traffic has first call on all shipping services—it is more important than ever to send your Christmas packages early.

Pack them adequately, wrap and tie them securely, address them right and get them started (to points in the United States and Canada) by December 10.

BACK THE ATTACK — WITH WAR BONDS

AMERICAN RAILROADS
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

Field Seeds

Red Oak, Ia.—Keith May is the new manager of the Earl E. May seed store.

Washington, D. C.—The soft wheat ceiling of Nov. 6 does not apply to sales of wheat for seed.

Chicago, Ill.—The American Seed Trade Ass'n has taken more commodious quarters in 30 N. La Salle st.

Imbler, Ore.—H. L. Wagner & Son have bought the warehouse of the Blue Mountain Seed Growers Ass'n.

Humboldt, Neb.—Hybrid seed corn on the farm of Frank J. Rist & Son yielded 139.06 bus. on one acre.

Caldwell, Idaho—The Globe Seed & Feed Co., of Twin Falls, has taken over the Lilly Seed Co. Fred J. Burger is manager.

Bermuda Grass seed and carpet grass seed no longer are reserved for the armed forces, order No. 6 having been terminated by the W.F.A.

Orleans, Neb.—J. F. Wittpath of Orleans is purchasing agent here for the Griswold Seed Co. of Lincoln, paying \$35 per 100 lbs. for alfalfa seed.

Portland, Ore.—Jesse Fidler has been promoted to the position of manager of the local plant of the Chas. H. Lilly Co., as successor to Boyd Sparks.

Davenport, Ia.—Arlus L. Smoker has engaged in the seed business as Scott County Seed Store, having purchased the retail store of the Bruns Seed Co.

Washington, D. C.—The War Food Administration has issued changes for the pamphlet entitled "State Noxious Weed Requirements" as of October, 1943.

Lagrange, Ky.—Thomas Zachariah Sherley, 74, for 25 years a member of Duncan & Sherley, dealers in seeds, feeds, grain, died at his home on Oct. 21.—A. W. W.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The Eastland Seed Co. has purchased the timbers and other materials in the old elevator of W. E. Shive at Waxahachie to be rebuilt at Corpus Christi.

The 1943 production of sudan-grass seed in Oklahoma is estimated at 800,000 pounds, compared with 1,900,000 pounds in 1942. The acreage harvested is forecast at 2,800 compared with 5,500 last year.—U.S.D.A.

Rock Valley, Ia.—The Funk Bros. Seed Co. has rented two storerooms for 20,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn, as a center to supply Minnesota, South Dakota and this section of Iowa.

Columbus, O.—Josiah Livingston, who retired 10 years ago as sec'y-treas. of the Livingston Seed Co., died Oct. 22 as the result of being struck by an automobile. He was 85 years of age.

Benkelman, Neb.—This station recently shipped two carloads of alfalfa seed to Indiana, the load in one car being valued at \$24,000. The Pringle ranch was the heaviest producer, having threshed 310 bus. from 85 acres.

Larned, Kan.—Growers of alfalfa seed in Pawnee County sold their seed without knowing that while the basic price was 32 cents the ceiling permitted the addition of 1 cent for cleaning, 3.5 for processing and 3 cents on seed sold directly to dealers.—P. J. P.

Spokane, Wash.—The Morrison Brothers' Seed Co. will not rebuild that portion of its plant, recently destroyed by fire, according to Edward H. Hughes, executive of the firm, until after the war.—F. K. H.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa State College has received a gift of \$75,000 from the Earl May Seed Co. of Shenandoah, Ia., to be used in research on the growth and development of corn in Central and South America and Mexico, in the hope of obtaining higher yields.

Tuscola, Ill.—S. L. Victor, assistant plant breeder for Pfister Associated Growers, Inc., is now completing tests of 65 varieties of corn in his nursery three miles northwest of Tuscola. Mr. Victor has 500 varieties of corn in this nursery, where he is experimenting on tests.—P. J. P.

Urbana, Ill.—Chas. Inkster died Oct. 28 at Mercy Hospital where he had been under treatment since the meeting in September of the Illinois Seed Dealers Ass'n. For over 20 years he had been an inspector in the seed inspection division of the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

Sunflower Seed production in the United States this year is indicated to be the smallest in 13 years. It is estimated at 2,395,000 lbs., compared with 2,592,000 in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 5,007,000. Production in California is estimated at 2,200,000 lbs., the same as in 1942, and the average of 3,691,000 lbs. Missouri and Illinois crops are estimated at 120,000 and 75,000 lbs. respectively, this year, compared with 100,000 and 292,000 last year.

Spokane, Wash.—All the depositions, including depositions from George J. Harburger, a broker selling for the Washington Pea Products Co., have been received here in federal court, in the breach of contract suit brought against the pea company by the Graham Company, New York food brokerage firm. Whether a firm selling produce is liable for damages resulting to crops from adverse weather is one of the important issues of the case. Graham Company contends the contract should have been fulfilled from some source.—F. K. H.

Seed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	117,000	162,000	28,000	124,000
Ft. Wm.	6,519,657	1,835,400	1,902,592	272,852
Milwaukee	94,500	28,600	10,500	.....
Minne'polis	4,377,000	5,563,600	178,500	554,400
Superior	2,271,555	2,369,308	1,694,592	1,889,085
KAFIR AND MILO				
Hutchinson	107,000	11,000	.....	.....
Kan. City	1,982,750	121,800	813,750	93,600
St. Joseph	90,000	4,500	9,000	1,500
St. Louis	1,254,405	25,200	796,600	.....
Wichita	110,800	.....	78,400	.....
CLOVER				
Chicago*	364,000	1,338,000	106,000	613,000
Milwaukee*	45,245	401,530	.....	67,175
TIMOTHY				
Chicago*	1,266,000	1,601,000	199,000	391,000
Milwaukee*	3,081,470	1,656,915	432,000	414,575
CANE SEED				
Ft. Worth	2,200	4,400	1,100	1,100

*Lbs.

Large Movement of Canadian Flaxseed

Minneapolis, Minn., Oct. 30—The movement of the Canadian flaxseed crop shows no letup for the week, receipts being 1,452 cars. The Canadian Wheat Board has sold another 500,000 bushels to United States crushers for early November shipment, making a total of 3,500,000 for movement down the Lakes this fall. Official figures, as of the close Oct. 22, show stocks at Fort William and in country elevators totaling 8,882,000 bushels with an additional 3,661,000 in transit. The quality of Canadian seed continues good.—Archer Daniels-Midland Co.

The Iowa State Executive Council has authorized the Department of Agriculture to proceed with plans for propagation and distribution of a parasite which attacks the European corn borer.

WE ARE BUYERS AND SELLERS OF
FIELD SEEDS
GEO. P. SEXAUER & SON
Brookings, So. Dak. Des Moines, Ia.

BUYERS AND SELLERS
ALL VARIETIES
FIELD SEEDS
ASK FOR PRICES
FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.
GRAIN
Clover and Timothy Seeds
Get in Touch With Us

Popcorn

CARLOTS OR LESS

We are interested in having elevators or grain buyers purchase popcorn for us. If popcorn is grown in your community, send us average samples for our bid. We prefer to buy popcorn on the cob but are buyers of both cob and shelled popcorn. Mention quantity offering.

PRUNTY SEED & GRAIN CO.
620 North 2nd St.
St. Louis 2, Mo.

"In our 70th year"

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO., Inc.
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses,
Fodder Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

Hybrid Corn in Wyoming

In 1942, under irrigation as at Torrington, a number of hybrids showed increases compared with the local variety in yields of well-matured grain, the greatest increase being 11.94 bus. per acre. This is the smallest difference in four years of testing. Several semi-late and late hybrids produced significant increases of green forage and of dry forage.

The four years average yield shows a number of hybrids which produced more than 100 bus. per acre. The highest average four years increase compared with the local variety is 20.2 bus. per acre.

Under non-irrigated conditions represented by Gillette and Sheridan, several hybrids gave small increases in yield compared with the local variety, Falconer. None equaled the three year average yield of this variety at Gillette or the two year average at Sheridan.

Two years results at Riverton indicate that several hybrids in the medium group are worthy of further testing.

At Laramie a number of hybrids gave greater yields of forage, both green and dry, than was produced by the local variety. — Bull. 261, Wyoming Experiment Station.

Seed Improvement in Canada

Beginning in 1924 a co-operative scheme was organized by which new wheat varieties produced or introduced by plant breeders were tested at a large number of places thruout the prairie provinces, for disease resistance as well as yield, earliness, and other field characters, and finally for milling and baking qualities. The dominion Department of Agriculture, the universities of Alberta, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, and the board of grain commissioners co-operated in this work.

The National Research Council's part in the scheme was to subsidize the plant breeders, plant pathologists, and cereal chemists in the three universities mentioned, and to organize the associate committees on grain research and field crop diseases which co-ordinated the work.

The scope of the enterprise was extended in stages, as when the Council installed durum wheat testing equipment in the university of Manitoba (later moved to the grain board laboratory); then equipment for testing malting barley, also in the university of Manitoba; and finally established (in 1940) an oil-seeds laboratory in the university of Saskatchewan. The annual appropriation of the Council to the two committees concerned is now about \$46,500.

In 1929 the council organized a committee on weeds expending \$35,000 over a period of three years in assisting weed research in the prairie provinces. With the onset of the depression, work was concentrated at the university of Saskatchewan, where the distinguished work of Professor Pavlychenko is now supported by the Council to the extent of \$5,000 per year.

The significance of all this work lies in the progressive protection from weed and disease losses afforded western farmers as knowledge advances, and the maintenance of high standards of industrial quality in the products. No new varieties of grain or flax are admitted to the standard grades by the board of grain commissioners without the approval of the associate committee on grain research.

Rust-resistant wheat varieties, an outcome of the foregoing programme of work in which the council shared, have been a prime factor in ensuring the bumper wheat crops of recent years.

Answering the imperative demands of war, the associate committees on grain research and field crop diseases have largely swung over for the time being to war projects. For example, the entire group working under these committees at the university of Alberta have devoted themselves for over a year to problems connected with the manufacture of rubber from

wheat. This is not out of line with the peacetime programme of the grain research committee, which has always emphasized the industrial qualities of grain crops, and has aimed to broaden and diversify the scope of their utilization.

Texas Rustproof Varieties

The recent development by the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station of a series of new rust-resistant varieties of wheat, oats, and barley promises to extend small grain production into vast new regions of fertile soils and abundant rainfall, where winter pastures are needed for livestock of all kinds and where grain for feed and seed production is feasible.

The standard of perfection toward which its breeding work is aimed calls for varieties that are vigorous winter growers, tiller freely, produce long dark green leaf blades, recover rapidly after close grazing, do not come into joint during warm periods in the winter, and carry high degrees of resistance to the cereal rusts and other humid-climate diseases.

At the present time, a complete series of new rust-resistant varieties of wheat, oats, and barley adapted to soil and climatic conditions from central Texas to the Lower Rio Grande Valley has been developed. Some of these varieties have already been released to commercial growers; others are now being released; and still others are in the process of being increased for later release as soon as sufficient seed is available.

Seed of the following varieties is now available:

AUSTIN is a bearded, brown chaffed, soft red winter wheat developed from a single plant selected from a cross between Hope spring wheat and a pure line strain of Mediterranean winter wheat. Like its Hope parent, it is highly resistant to stem rust, leaf rust, and loose smut. It is non-shattering and usually stands well for direct combining.

Extensive milling and baking experiments conducted on samples of Austin wheat in three different crop years, indicate that flour made from this wheat can be expected to be satisfactory for either bread or pastry purposes.

RANGER OATS is a selection from a cross between the old standard Nortex and a variety from South America named Victoria, which is highly resistant to crown rust and smut. The Ranger oat carries the resistance to crown rust and smut of its Victoria parent combined with a good kernel type and a fairly high degree of winter hardiness. It is a typical red oat like its Nortex parent but matures about 5 days earlier than that variety. Its early maturity usually enables it to escape severe injury by stem rust, according to E. S. McFadden and C. H. McDowell, of the Station.

The Earlyana Soybean

Selected in 1931 from a row of Dunfield by a helper in the plant breeding project of the Purdue Agricultural Experiment Station, the Earlyana is probably a natural hybrid soybean.

In addition to being tested in Indiana, Earlyana has also been tested in uniform regional tests with eight commercial varieties in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri.

Earlyana is relatively tall on the average, — three inches taller than Richland. The lower branches and pods are as a rule borne well above the surface of the ground. This results in a minimum loss in harvesting.

GRAIN YIELDS. — Earlyana has yielded about as well, or better than Richland in the comparative tests. Indeed, its yield has compared favorably at some locations with that of Dunfield and Mandell. This is especially significant when it is remembered that the growth season of Earlyana on the average is eight days shorter than Richland, and 12 to 14 days shorter than Dunfield and Mandell.

Earlyana is quite well balanced in the important chemical properties. It excels Mandell

Popcorn Ceiling

The OPA and Agricultural Department will have a ceiling in effect on popcorn to the farmers and processors by the time this advertisement is printed, or shortly thereafter. Full details of the ruling will be sent on request.

In those communities where popcorn is grown and where we are not represented we want elevator representation to buy and handle popcorn (on the cob) for us. This popcorn is to be transported to our cribs at Lake View, Iowa; Tarkio, Missouri; North Kansas City, Missouri; Middlebury, Indiana, and Ohio points.

Write or wire for details.

MANLEY, INC.

1906 Wyandotte St., Kansas City 8, Missouri

by about one per cent and ranks with Richland in oil content but is superior to Richland in both protein content and iodine number of the oil.

The seeds are fair to good in quality, medium in size (2750 per pound), light-straw yellow in color and ellipsoidal to ovoidal in lateral outline, with pale hilum and a brown speck at one end of the hilum.

On a moisture-free basis, the seeds contain 19.5 to 21.0 per cent of oil and 43 to 45 per cent of protein. The iodine number of the oil is 129 to 131.

The seed characters of the Earlyana variety are in some ways similar to those of Ito San. A very noticeable similarity is the brown speck at the end of the hilum.—Purdue University Circular 286.

Local Corn Rate to Chicago Extended

Shippers and carriers' representatives met in the office of the Illinois Freight Ass'n at Chicago Oct. 19 to consider extension of the water and truck competitive rates from Illinois points to Chicago.

Objections previously made were withdrawn and the railroads reaffirmed their intention to continue the rates for an additional six months.

The rates were to have expired Oct. 31; but new tariffs have been filed extending the expiration date to include April 30.

W.F.A. food production order No. 5 has been revised to give a more equitable distribution of fertilizer, by addition of a few grades for some states to provide more potash in relation to nitrogen and phosphoric acid; simplification of application forms for fertilizers; and special measures whereby some fertilizers which are new materials or available in larger quantities than usual may be directed into specified areas to encourage production of Group B crops.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

For Sale by

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain Carriers

The Milwaukee has been granted permission to abandon 25 miles in Bonton County, Wash.

Chicago, Ill.—The National Industrial Traffic League will meet Nov. 18 and 19 at the Palmer House.

Abandonment of 24 miles extending from Winde to Ladoga, Mich., is asked by the C. & N. W. R. R. Co.

The Central Indiana Ry. Co. has been granted permission to abandon 8 miles of line between Lebanon and Advance, Ind.

Chicago, Ill.—The hearing by the Interstate Commerce Commission on rail reshipping rates on ex-barge grain is scheduled to be held Dec. 14 at the Morrison Hotel.

Abandonment of 20 miles of the El Paso & Southwestern R. R. from Carrizozo Junction to Capitan, N. Mex., has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Grain loadings during the week ending Oct. 30 totaled 58,181 cars, against 59,665 the preceding week and 47,320 a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The embargo on shipments of soybeans to Quincy and Monmouth, Ill., has been removed. An embargo has been placed on shipments of soybeans to the Temple Cotton Oil Co., at North Little Rock, Ark.

Burlington, Ia.—Effective Nov. 4, permits are required for shipments of grain to this area. The Interstate Commerce Commission has appointed A. J. Skeva, manager of the Norris Grain Co., as its agent to issue permits.

Washington, D. C.—The O.D.T., effective Oct. 25, forbade all truck operators to inaugurate new truck operations or extend present routes or delivery areas without obtaining prior approval of the O.D.T. This applies to ALL, private, common or contract.

The Canadian Wheat Board has urged shippers in eastern Canada to release cars for movement of grain from the western provinces into Ft. William for loading into boats before navigation ceases in December. A minimum of 110,000,000 bus. must be moved to the lake head.

Heads of three Federal war agencies on Oct. 30 requested the Interstate Commerce Commission to suspend freight rate increases beginning Jan. 1, 1944. First suspended on May 15, 1943, until the end of the year, the increases would add an average 4.7 per cent to freight rates and charges.

St. Louis, Mo.—At the 25th annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Ass'n the traffic committee was instructed to take such action as may be necessary to protect the interests of the Mississippi Valley under the proposed report by the Interstate Commerce Commission substituting joint thru one factor rates on grain from all origins to the southeast, for the proportional rate system now in effect.

Montrose, Mo.—The Calhoun Poultry Farm and Hatchery has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission to desist from representing that the chicks in any group offered for sale have specified pedigree when not all of them included in that group have that pedigree; that chicks hatched from eggs supplied by other poultry breeders have an R.O.P. pedigree without disclosing that the eggs from which such chickens were hatched were produced from other breeders.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has dismissed the complaint by the Kansas City Board of Trade that rates on coarse grain and products from Iowa and Minnesota over the Rock Island to Kansas City for transit and thence to Arkansas were unduly preferential to competing transit points such as Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Topeka, Wichita and Oklahoma City. Also dismissed was the complaint against rates over the Missouri Pacific from southeastern Nebraska to Kansas City for transit, and the complaint against rates on grain and products from Kansas origins to Missouri points.

Portland, Ore.—Grain growers, millers, shippers and others interested in obtaining lower freight rail rates for wheat and flour into the southeast presented their arguments here Nov. 4, at the second of two hearings before Oregon officials. Of those present about one half expressed views, pointing out that the proposed reductions would amount to between 10 and 15 cents per hundred on flour and wheat into the southeastern market, now made difficult to reach because of the curtailment of water transportation, and the higher freight rates by rail. No decision was reached at the November meeting but both proponents and opponents were requested to file briefs.—F. K. H.

Rock Island Elevator, Chicago



Operated by
Continental Grain Co.
is equipped with a 1,500 per hour

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Oil Fired—Direct Heat

DRIER and COOLER

in a Reinforced Concrete Building

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Railroads of the United States had a net income in September of \$69,700,000, against \$135,538,275 in September, 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. Taxes climbed from \$126,827,345 to \$172,934,247 and operating expenses from \$399,705,707 to \$478,074,366.

Land grant reduced rates have become so important since the government became the largest shipper many suppliers are discriminated against as they cannot sell in competition with shippers located where the half rate of the land grant applies. This discrimination among shippers should be ended by repealing the land grant rates.

The O.D.T. has authorized the release of ore boats to haul 15,000,000 bus. of grain down the lakes the first half of November. About 50,000,000 bus. are to be moved before navigation closes. Duluth has enough grain in store, altho Canadians have difficulty in moving grain to Duluth and Fort William. Last week there was no grain at Fort William available for loading boats.

O. D. T. 18 Revised

Effective Nov. 1 General Order O.D.T. 18-A supersedes O.D.T. 18, revised and amended and incorporates Special Directions 18A-1, 18A-2 and 18A-3. The outstanding special directions of Order 18 are revoked.

The new order incorporates a section of the old order which provides that, under stated circumstances, not in excess of three consignors may consolidate in a single car separate consignments of carload freight originating at the same point of origin, for shipment to not in excess of three consignees at not in excess of three destinations.

The new order, like General Order O.D.T. 18, Revised, establishes loading requirements for carload freight.

O.D.T. 18A-1 provides as follows:

505. Grain. (Items 505 to 525, inclusive.)
510. Corn or maize, flaxseed, oats, rice, sorghum grains, soybeans, unground screenings, and other grains.

515. (a) Corn or maize (not pop corn), in the ear, shucked or not shucked; oats; sorghum grains, in the heads and unthreshed; and unground screenings; straight or mixed carloads; shall be loaded to a weight not less than 80 per cent of the weight required by § 500.72 (a) of General Order O.D.T. 18A, or to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at its side walls;

520. (b) Corn or maize, shelled; flaxseed; sorghum grains threshed; soybeans; and other grains not otherwise named in Item 515 or Item 525; straight or mixed carloads; shall be loaded to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at its side walls, or up to the marked grain line of a car so marked;

525. (c) Rice, other than in packages containing less than 100 pounds each, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 80,000 pounds.

530. Grain products. (Items 530 to 545, inclusive.)

535. Cereal food preparations; feed animal or poultry; grain by-products; grain products; malt; meal; rice, in packages containing less than 100 pounds each; and vegetables oil. In packages; straight or mixed carloads; or in mixed carloads with seeds, in packages, and/or vegetable oil cake; shall be loaded to a weight not less than 60,000 pounds.

540. Cereal food preparations; feed, animal or poultry; grain by-products; grain products; malt; meal; vegetable oil; and vegetable oil cake. In bulk; straight or mixed carloads; shall be loaded to an elevation not lower than 24 inches from the ceiling of the car measured at its side walls.

545. Grain and grain products. Articles included in Item 535 in mixed carloads with grain, in packages, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 60,000 pounds: **Provided**, That the weight of the articles included in Item 535 is not less than 40,000 pounds.

855. Seeds.

860. Alfalfa; cane; clover; cotton; garden, vegetable and flower; grass; hemp; lespedeza; millet; rape; sweet clover; and timothy seeds. Straight or mixed carloads, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 40,000 pounds.

865. Seeds, other than named in Item 860. Straight or mixed carloads, shall be loaded to a weight not less than 60,000 pounds.

The Simplified Unit B/L

By F. L. PARTRIDGE, traffic manager Burlington Shippers Ass'n, before Midwest Shippers Advisory Board

The B/L has been before the Interstate Commerce Commission many times, and it was on a petition filed by the National Industrial Traffic League, April 30, 1941, that the Commission reopened the proceedings in Docket No. 4844.

The simplified unit B/L is a product of long and serious study by the departments of the Ass'n of American Railroads, the Commission, and many traffic men, and thru their respective associations.

The unit B/L carries no change in the contract terms and conditions, the change being the spacing of the printed matter on the face of the B/L and rearranging so as to provide for the use of the "freight waybill" form.

I might mention that the U. S. Government has adopted this form in General Regulations No. 97 in connection with government Bs/L.

The unit B/L is printed in quadruple form; sheet one (1) is the uniform B/L; sheet one (1)-A is the freight waybill; sheet two (2) the shipping order, and sheet three (3) the memorandum B/L.

All four sheets would go to the local freight agent who would receipt for the goods, returning to the shipper the B/L and the memorandum in the usual manner, the carrier to retain the way bill and the shipping order.

The Interstate Commerce Commission released its order dated July 12, 1943; and their findings said: "Publication of the uniform standard B/L and the uniform order B/L in the form presented by the Ass'n of American Railroads is hereby authorized." They also said: "... railcarriers shall allow shippers to use up their present supply of Bs/L before requiring such bills to conform to the rearrangement herein authorized."

At a later date, in view of objections having been raised in various parts of the country, it was thought best that no publication of the revised unit B/L be made until the objections were disposed of.

Summarizing the advantages of the new form, it would go to eliminate delays, expedite movement of traffic; avoid disputes at destinations with regard to quantity, description, and instructions of freight actually transported.

Insure the respecting of the "No-recourse" clause, prepaid requirements; C. O. D. instructions. Provide definite information as to the valuation for rating purposes, insuring the shipper that his routings will be definitely known to all; the elimination of errors in transcribing from shipping order to waybill. In all, this unified B/L will be prepared by the staff of the shipper and in so preparing, he will likewise prepare the carrier's waybill, which

to me should receive the serious consideration of all interested in transportation and the adoption be made by the majority.

The Grain Car Shortage

Testifying before the Senate committee on interstate commerce Ralph E. Clark, manager of the closed car section of the Ass'n of American Railroads, said "Elevators whose operations are now restricted by car supply amount to only 10 per cent of the total, and these will be on a current basis in another two weeks."

In the eleven weeks of the present crop season, the number of cars unloaded at the terminal markets was 1.5 per cent less than in the same period in 1942, but the number of cars loaded out of terminal elevators in the harvest season was nearly 38 per cent more than last year.

In addition to the 8,208 cars which this movement took out of the normal shuttle service between country and terminal elevators, the number of cars reconsigned beyond the terminal markets was more than 50 per cent above last year, thereby taking another 9,754 cars out of the usual short haul shuttle service.

The railroads were able to maintain a sufficient car supply to enable 70 per cent of all the grain elevators in the four states of Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana to handle all grain offered.

Carloadings of grain and grain products in the first 43 weeks of 1943, averaged more than 10,000 above the same period in 1942.

The railroads are handling this traffic with 10,481 fewer box cars than they had a year ago, according to Mr. Clark. In the twelve-month period ended Sept. 1, he said, only 2,134 new box cars were installed, as compared with 54,424 in the previous corresponding period.

Grain Sorghum Ceiling?

Parity on grain sorghum Sept. 15 was \$2 on the farms, and the average U. S. Farm price than was \$1.98 cwt., so I don't know, nor does any one, where they will fix the ceiling, if one is fixed, but you must remember that the corn ceiling was placed about 10c bu. under parity, as on Sept. 15 corn parity was \$1.06 on the farm and the Chicago ceiling \$1.07, or about 97c on the farms. So, keeping in mind the commercial relation between corn and grain sorghum, it is POSSIBLE the ceiling may be fixed much below parity.

When will the ceiling be fixed? Maybe 30 days, maybe 6 months, maybe a year, for a hearing was held in Ft. Worth last March on hard winter wheat and nothing more was ever heard from it. Unless the dairy, poultry and mixed feed processors in the East urge the ceiling on grain sorghums, we may not have one any time soon.—Geo. E. Blewett, sec'y Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

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OIL-ELECTRIC GRAIN DRIER

The Drier Without a Boiler

ASK THE MAN WHO HAS ONE

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Feedstuffs

Feed Wheat price was raised one cent per bushel over the October price after Oct. 31 to not less than \$1.07 in any county, by the C.C.C.

Alaskan fish meal or scrap and Alaskan dry rendered tankage and other animal product feedstuffs sold within the United States are to be considered "imported" products for the purpose of allowing them the same maximum prices as similar products produced in a foreign country, the O.P.A. announced Nov. 3.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A yeast dehydration plant has been placed in operation by several brewers from whose breweries the yeast is hauled by tank truck for drying. Edward A. Atwill organized the project which is housed in one of the buildings of the Iroquois Beverage Corporation of which he is treasurer.—G. E. T.

Boston, Mass.—The State College and the feed dealers held a very successful joint meeting of all interested in the industry Oct. 27. Dr. Ray T. Parkhurst acting as chairman. Austin W. Carpenter, director of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, spoke on the northeastern feed situation. Donald C. Purcell of the Ralston Purina Co. spoke on "Selling in Reverse". John Brooks of Boston showed motion pictures. Members of the College faculty gave lectures on timely topics.

Cottonseed Purchase Restriction

Under C.C.C. Order No. 7, applicable to cottonseed, inventories of cotton ginner, and other recognized handlers of cottonseed are limited to the quantity which such persons have contracted to sell to processors, manufacturers or seed dealers, plus the greater of the quantity of seed purchased during the immediately preceding 30 days or 30 tons. Persons other than manufacturers, seed dealers or ginner are prohibited from purchasing or accepting delivery of cottonseed of the 1943 crop except to meet planting requirements.

C.C.C. Order No. 7 also prohibits the purchase and use of cottonseed for feed and fertilizer in the same manner and for the same reasons affecting soybeans.

Minnesota Nutrition Course Plans Utilization of Short Supplies

Feed manufacturers and dealers to the number of 100 attended the Animal Nutrition Short Course given by the University of Minnesota at St. Paul, Oct. 25 and 26.

Dr. R. M. BETHKE of the Ohio Experiment Station spoke on the adjustment of poultry rations to feed supplies, and the conservation of feeds for poultry and live stock.

Dr. C. F. HUFFMAN of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station pointed out how good alfalfa hay will save protein supplement.

Dr. G. A. POND said we may have to accept some changes in our diet. He suggested an adjustment between crops and live stock.

W. H. PETERS, chief of the division of animal and poultry husbandry, said it was advisable to feed hogs to a market weight of 220 to 230 lbs., because the lard is not needed now.

H. R. SEARLES, extension dairyman, declared "Feed dealers over the country are doing the best job they've ever done. Their efforts in educating farmers to proper feeding methods have accomplished much and have prevented much wasteful feeding of scarce feeds."

Mark-ups Reduced on Some Feeds

By Amendment 4 to M.P.R. 378 the O.P.A. reduced price mark-ups by \$3 on feeds and mashes not so vital, as follows:

Item 2 in the table of section 14 (a) of M.P.R. 378 is amended to read: "All rabbit feeds, all pig and hog feeds, all sheep and goat feeds, all growing and broiler mashes and pellets for poultry, ducks, and turkeys, except (a) flushing mashes, concentrates and supplements for poultry, ducks and turkeys used for further mixing or feeding with more than 50% of grain (b) and starting mashes and pellets for poultry, ducks and turkeys shall have a maximum mark-up of \$7 per ton or \$0.35 per 100-pound bag."

Item 3 in the table of section 14 (a) is amended to read: "All pigeon and squab feeds, all mineral mixed feeds, all calf feeds, all poultry, duck and turkey mashes and pellets designed for starting poultry, ducks and turkeys and flushing mashes, concentrates and supplements for poultry, ducks and turkeys used for further mixing or feeding with more than 50% of grain shall have a maximum markup of \$10.00 per ton or \$0.50 per 100-pound bag."

Labor Feed Manufacturer's Problem

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at Washington, Oct. 29, Arthur F. Hopkins, chairman of the board of directors of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, said labor is the No. 1 problem of the feed manufacturer.

Second in importance is the shortage of ingredients. Combined these factors are the two chief limitations on commercial feed output.

Quoting a survey of the association, Mr. Hopkins said that 270 companies made 1,407,156 tons of commercial feeds in a recent month, employing 17,584 men. A few months later production of these plants had fallen off 20%. The causes of the decline were: labor problems of all kinds 51.8%, shortage of ingredients 40%, lack of grinding capacity due to the necessity of grinding oats and barley instead of corn 7.4%, other miscellaneous problems 8%.

"Corn ceilings could be raised 38@40c bus.," he said, "with little or no effect on poultry and dairy feed prices as corn would simply be substituted for other grains which are selling on the basis of about \$1.45 per bushel, Chicago, for corn. A substantial advance in corn values would undoubtedly result in lower prices of both barley and oats."

ALFALFA MEAL.—There is hardly a producer of alfalfa meal who will guarantee to deliver over 60 per cent of what he did a year ago. This applies to sun-cured meal as well as dehydrated. In some sections the processors of dehydrated meal ran into unfavorable wet weather early in the season when meal should have been produced in large quantities and stored while other sections were equally as bad off, due to drought conditions, all of which cut down the total tonnage very appreciably. Some sun-cured meal has been, and will be, available, but again labor enters into the picture, as well as O.P.A. regulations which have set ceilings on alfalfa meal, but have made no regulations, up to the present time, on the hay from which it is produced, except in a few states in the Pacific Coast area.

VITAMIN A oil is beginning to get scarce, due to purchases for lend-lease, although reasonable amounts of A and D feeding oil may still be obtained. Here again the feed manufacturers are co-operating by restricted use of oil.

MILL FEED distribution has changed to such an extent that the feed manufacturers are no longer able to purchase their full requirements, and have been forced to turn to ground or crushed wheat for mixing purposes, either doing this processing themselves, or having it done for them where grinding facilities are available. Domestic flour mills are shipping more and more mixed cars of flour and feed, and selling more mill feeds at the doors of their mills than any time in the history of their operations.

Utilization of Feed as Affected by Grinding

In preparing mixed rations for animal use, and also in manufacturing certain preparations for human use, there is an increasing tendency toward fine grinding, in many cases to the consistency of a fine flour. The power, labor, and machine costs involved in reducing a feed to this extreme fineness must be justified by definite advantages before the procedure can be recommended. From the economic viewpoint, finely ground feeds, frequently in the form of pellets or cakes, facilitate handling, storing and feeding of a ration, prevent waste of roughage, and permits the disguising of the composition of a feed, either to protect a trade secret, or less desirably, to cover the introduction of cheap substitutes.

Discussions of the relative nutritional merits of whole grain cereals vs. cracked or ground have frequently appeared. Lane ('98) reports that the use of cracked corn increased milk production as compared to the use of whole kernels, in which case, much passed unbroken in the feces. Wilbur ('33) states that while fine grinding increased milk production somewhat, when all factors are considered, the procedure is not to be recommended. Brown and Blakeslee ('33) arrived at a comparable conclusion in lamb feeding experiments. Garrahus and Mitchell ('35) conclude that fine grinding of corn increases slightly the energy source for pigs but does not alter its protein value. Kick and Gerlaugh ('37) made an extensive study of the effect of processing cereal grains upon mastication by cattle, but their results, altho giving some information, are not well adapted to the problem under consideration because they discuss primarily whole kernels as compared to coarse ground grain, and also because the ground cereal generally was fed with roughage in the form of chopped hay or fodder.

Most investigations have thus considered the nutritional value of the first stage of grinding; i. e., from whole to cracked or coarse cereal grains, with the accompanying roughage in an essentially coarse condition, and have found that there is a definite advantage, justifying the relatively small cost of the processing. This study proposes to determine if the next stage of milling, i. e., from coarse to a fineness approaching that of flour, confers any further nutritional advantage, and, if so, whether it is to a degree justifying the relatively high cost of the process.

Albino rats, New Zealand rabbits, and sheep were fed balanced rations composed of cereal grains and protein supplemented with minerals

Feed Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Baltimore	3,929	4,474	.....	.....
Chicago	45,966	24,322	78,733	70,070
Kansas City	3,660	8,790	34,740	25,080
Milwaukee	150	80	19,200	12,300
Minneapolis	.....	.....	80,610	.....
Wichita	.....	.....	9,086	7,732

and vitamins, plus dried green wheat, alfalfa, spinach, cabbage or lettuce.

The wheat and alfalfa were cut when about one foot in height when the green leaves formed the maximum amount of the whole. The spinach, lettuce, and cabbage were cut when the leaves were fully developed and were highly colored as found in late spring.

The coarse mixture was ground through a one-fourth inch hammer mill screen and the fine mixture through a specially built hammer mill screen, leaving no particle larger than 0.4 mm. and with the greater portion in the form of a fine powder.

Sheep were fed throughout the study with a low protein ration consisting of one part cottonseed cake, ten parts yellow corn, and ten parts alfalfa, previously described, and a high protein ration consisting of one part cottonseed cake, and one part yellow corn, and two parts alfalfa.

Metabolism studies, growth and reproduction records, and blood analyses indicate comparable utilization of the coarse or the fine ground rations. The exceptions are the greater gain in weight of the rabbits consuming the coarse over those consuming the fine wheat ration, and the slightly better condition and gain in weight of sheep fed the coarse rations over those fed the fine, attributable to the greater palatability of the coarse rations to the sheep.

Grinding a feed to a powdery state confers no additional nutritional value, may decrease the palatability of a feed sufficiently to affect adversely the development of an animal, and is of itself a relatively costly process. Fine grinding of feed is, therefore, not advisable.—Technical Bulletin No. 10, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station.

Essential Vitamins in Livestock Feeding

By W. P. GARRIGUS, University of Kentucky, before Indiana Nutrition School of Purdue University

Under usual farm practice the larger farm animals commonly suffer from but few vitamin deficiencies. This is due in part to their varied ration with access to sunlight, fresh forage, suncured roughage and a variety of grains. A more direct reason for this fortunate condition lies in the fact that ruminants can synthesize at least thiamine, riboflavin, pantothenic acid, biotin, niacin, pyridoxine and vitamin K in their rumens.

These larger animals are most apt to suffer from deficiencies of vitamins A and D. Borderline deficiencies in these two and perhaps others are exacting greater toll than are cases of severe deficiencies. In certain cases where bulls, stallions, jacks, boars, cows and mares are unable to synthesize enough ascorbic acid, beneficial results have been obtained by subcutaneous injections of ascorbic acid.

There is also some evidence of the beneficial effects of niacin in the prevention and cure of necrotic enteritis. While severe deficiencies of vitamin E seem to result in muscle dystrophy in the human, rabbit, rat, dog, guinea pig and duckling, as well as malnutrition of the cerebrium in chicks, results of experiments designed to test its connection with nutritional sterility in the larger animals are conflicting.

Poultry is not so fortunate in respect to vitamin deficiencies, requiring most if not all of the fourteen possible vitamins as well as a possibility of several other factors that may become recognized as vitamins. However, most vitamin deficiency troubles with poultry occur with vitamins A, D and riboflavin. With adequate supplies of vitamin D concentrates available, rickets is an unnecessary drawback to our war effort.

Beatrice, Neb.—Elevator operators and farmers in Gage County are protesting the W.F.A. order permitting Kansas buyers to pay 10 to 20 cents per bushel above the Gage County ceiling prices for corn. Truckers are reported to be buying in Nebraska and selling in Kansas.

Vermont Feed Conference

Many well informed speakers participated in the recent conference arranged jointly by the Vermont Feed Dealers & Manufacturers Ass'n and the Animal and Dairy Husbandry Department of the State University at Burlington, Vt.

This was the first of what is intended to be an annual meeting.

The trade was represented on the program by Glenn C. Mix, Montpelier, Vt.; A. S. Morrill, Burlington, Vt.; Jas. P. Sill, Wilmington, Del., and W. O. Wise, St. Albans, Vt.

Alfalfa Hay Ceiling of Nov. 12

By Amendment 1 to M.P.R. 322 the O.P.A. made changes in sections 5, 6 and 13 so the maximum price for the sale or delivery of alfalfa hay by a country shipper to a dealer or industrial user shall be \$2 per ton (maximum markup) over his cost which shall not exceed the maximum price thereon to him of the producer from whom the alfalfa hay in question was purchased plus transportation charges actually incurred by such country shipper in selling to a dealer.

The maximum price for the sale or delivery of alfalfa hay by a country shipper to a retailer or to a feeder except by a sale of a type specified in section 7 hereof, shall be \$3 per ton (maximum markup) over his cost which shall not exceed the maximum price thereon to him of the producer from whom the alfalfa hay in question was purchased plus transportation charges actually incurred by such country shipper in so selling to a retailer or feeder.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, country shippers customarily doing business as above described may trade in alfalfa hay among themselves: *Provided*, That no more than a total of the \$2 maximum markup above permitted is charged a dealer or industrial user, nor more than a total of \$3 maximum markup above permitted is charged a retailer or a feeder as the case may be for his purchase from any country shipper of any particular lot of alfalfa hay irrespective of the number of such country shippers who may have handled the alfalfa hay in question.

The maximum price for the sale or delivery of alfalfa hay by a dealer shall be \$1.50 per ton (maximum markup) over his cost which shall not exceed the maximum price thereon to him of the producer or country shipper, as the case may be, from whom the alfalfa hay in question was purchased plus transportation charges actually incurred by such dealer.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, dealers customarily doing business as above described may trade in alfalfa hay among themselves: *Provided*, That no more than a total of the \$1.50 markup above permitted is charged in any such sale to an industrial user or a retailer or a feeder for the purchase from any dealer of any particular lot of alfalfa hay irrespective of the number of such dealers who may have handled the alfalfa hay in question.

The maximum prices for the sale or delivery of alfalfa hay by a retailer shall be one of the following markups over his cost which shall not exceed the maximum price thereon to him of the producer, country shipper or dealer from whom the alfalfa hay in question was purchased plus transportation charges actually incurred by such retailer in so selling to a feeder:

Where the retailer has unloaded and stored the alfalfa hay in question in his established place of business which must consist of a permanent structure or building such as a feed store or structural warehouse:

\$5.00 per ton maximum markup if sold in quantities of two tons or less.

\$4.50 per ton maximum markup if sold in quantities of more than two tons and not over three tons.

\$3.50 per ton maximum markup if sold in quantities of more than three tons and not more than five tons.

\$3.00 per ton maximum markup if sold in

quantities of more than five tons but not over seven tons.

Where the retailer sells from off a railroad car, \$3.00 per ton maximum markup if sold in quantities of less than railroad carlots.

Ceiling on Oyster Shell

Effective Nov. 2 the O.P.A. has set ceilings on ground oyster and clam shells.

These commodities have heretofore been subject to the General Maximum Price Regulation.

The new maximum prices are \$6 a ton for dredged oyster shells and \$10 for fresh oyster shells and for clam shells, plus transportation to the buyer's receiving point. There is a maximum mark-up of \$2.50 ton for wholesalers and \$4 ton for retailers.

Imported ground oyster and clam shells take the same maximum prices as domestic, plus transportation from the port of entry to the buyer's receiving point.

When the ground shells are sold in sacks, the seller can add the reasonable market value of the sacks, not in any case to exceed any maximum price which may have been set for such sacks.


Producers of shell and their distributors located in Washington, California and Oregon are exempted from this regulation and remain under the General Maximum Price Regulation. However, distributors in those areas buying from producers governed by this regulation are included under its coverage.

The government has filed suit for \$33,600 against Ed. Grettenberg, Dawson, Ia., who was found guilty some time ago of having sold corn above the ceiling price.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Tarweed in Poultry Feed

E. C. McCulloch of the Washington Experiment Station in further studies of tarweed found the seed of this plant in the amounts occurring in unscreened western wheat was not toxic for poultry. Even 14 per cent of the seed in the ration was not toxic when fed for as long as 100 days during the period of most rapid growth. However, feeding experiments extending over much longer periods and to laying hens and breeders must be conducted before the possibility of toxic effects from the feeding of this seed to poultry is eliminated.

Florida Calcareous Supplements for Egg Production

By N. R. MEHRHOF and JEFFERSON D. WEBB
That calcium is essential for egg production is too well known to need emphasis here. The hen can obtain from her body approximately enough calcium for three or four eggs. If the layer does not receive calcium regularly she quits laying as soon as she uses all the available body calcium.

The shell, composed mainly of calcium carbonate, constitutes about 10 per cent of the weight of the egg and is an important source of calcium for the developing embryo. Approximately 75 per cent of the calcium of the newly hatched chick is derived from the shell during the process of incubation. Eggs laid by hens receiving insufficient calcium will be poor in hatchability.

AMOUNT OF CALCIUM REQUIRED.—Calcium is needed by the laying hen in larger quantities than other mineral elements, the amount required depending largely on the number of eggs produced, quantity of feed eaten, and phosphorus content of the feed. A laying ration should contain about 2.4 per cent calcium and 1 per cent phosphorus.

A hen laying 200 eggs will require about 395 grams or 0.9 pound of calcium annually for egg production alone. Since calcium usually is mixed with the mash, an all-mash ration should contain 2.4 pounds of calcium per 100 pounds of mash, a mash-grain ration about 4.2 pounds of calcium per 100 pounds of mash.

To supply this amount of calcium requires approximately 5.5 to 6.5 per cent of ground shell or calcium carbonate in the ration, but in common practice only 2 or 3 per cent is added to the mash. Additional calcareous materials are kept in hoppers for the chickens to eat as they wish, a fresh supply being added about once a week. A high producing hen consumes around 3 to 3.5 pounds of shell a year.

FLORIDA SHELLS ARE GOOD.—Various calcareous materials are on the market, but Florida poultrymen have expressed an interest in using ground shell available on this state's Atlantic and Gulf coasts—clam, coquina and oyster shells. It has been found that these shells measure up to the requirements for a good calcareous supplement—one that contains at least 95 per cent calcium carbonate.

Analyses in the Nutrition Laboratory of the Animal Industry Department show that these shells exceed the requirement for calcium carbonate.

To determine their efficiency in actual feeding practice, clam, coquina, and oyster shells were fed to S. C. White Leghorn hens at the Poultry Laboratory. All birds received the same basal ration. In addition, Lot I received oyster shell, Lot II clam shell, Lot III coquina shell, and Lot IV clam, coquina and oyster shells in separate hoppers free choice.

Birds in all lots laid well and those in Lots I, II and III consumed approximately the same amounts of the different shells. In Lot IV, where they had free choice, the birds consumed slightly more coquina shell than clam or oyster

shell. The color of the coquina shell may have added to its attractiveness.

In a comparison of breaking strength of eggs produced by birds fed the different calcareous supplements, no significant differences were noted. However, breaking strength decreased as egg production increased, even tho shell consumption increased along with egg production.

Micrometer measurements did not reveal significant differences in shell thickness between eggs produced in the four lots. It was clearly indicated that shell thickness and breaking strength are closely related.

Meeting Vitamin Deficiencies for Poultry

By C. W. CARRICK, Department of Poultry Husbandry, Purdue University

With the scarcity of certain feeds which are ordinarily plentiful, such as meat products, milk products, alfalfa leaf meal, and wheat products, it is likely that certain vitamin deficiencies may occur in wartime poultry rations. When one feedstuff is replaced by another it is well to keep in mind that factors other than the one for which the replacement was made may be involved, and that other readjustments must be made else a deficiency may occur.

Suitable pasturage will supply all the known vitamins to poultry. In some cases where it may not be practical to give hens access to pasture, it may be practical to cut green leafy crops such as alfalfa, clover, tender grass, rape or kale and supply it to the fowls.

Synthetic vitamins, especially riboflavin and choline may play a part in practical feeding in the future. It is well to bear in mind, however, that riboflavin will not replace other milk vitamins which may be inadequate in wartime rations, nor will choline take the place of other vitamins in meat products. Meat products, milk and whey products, alfalfa leaf meal, and distillery residues are all valuable as vitamin B complex carriers, but they are not equally good sources of each of the B complex factors by any means.

It will be necessary to depend largely upon

corn and soybean oil meal for energy and protein for some time to come. Both of these feeds are deficient in several vitamins as well as minerals, hence the practical problem is to supplement corn and soybean oil meal with such missing factors.

Space does not here permit the detailed presentation of the requirements for each vitamin and the specific values of each feed for them. Proper adjustments in rations under present conditions will require some study as well as judgment. A good reference book such as the "Handbook of Poultry Nutrition," should be quite useful in evaluating various feeds and in arriving at an intelligent use of these feeds.

Feeding of Mash in Pellet Form to Growing Turkeys

Two lots of turkeys in each of 3 successive years were fed the same mash and grain ration for 26 weeks with the mash in one lot in the form of pellets. Starter mash, dry and pelleted, were fed during the first 8 weeks and grower mash, dry and pelleted, and grain were fed from the eighth week to the twenty-sixth week. All poult were weighed at hatch and every 4 weeks until marketed at 26 weeks. Turkey poult fed pellets averaged to weigh the most per bird at each weighing. At 26 weeks, when marketed, the young toms fed pellets averaged to weigh nearly one pound heavier and the young hens one-half pound heavier than the turkeys fed mash.

Some difficulty was experienced in starting poult on pellets. After learning to eat the pellets the consumption was greater than that of dry mash. Total feed consumption per bird on pellets and grain was less than on the dry mash and grain. Turkey poult fed their mash in pellet form required less feed per pound of gain in body weight from hatch to 26 weeks.

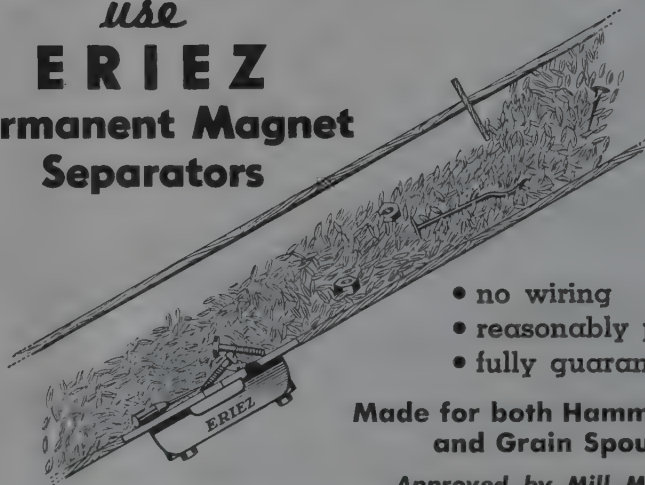
Mortality was higher in the poult fed pellets but was high in both pens.

The percentage of dressing shrinkage, or loss of weight in dressing, was nearly the same in each lot. Dressing shrinkage, from live to cool dressed weight, was 10.5 per cent in the turkeys fed dry mash and 10.3 per cent in the turkeys fed pellets.

Dressed turkeys fed their mash in pelleted form graded definitely higher under federal

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grades than those turkeys fed their mash in the form of dry mash.

Scores for general appearance of the dressed carcass, breast fleshing, rear keel fleshing, breast, side, thigh and back fattening were definitely higher on those turkeys fed their mash in the form of pellets as compared to those turkeys fed the dry mash.

With the same mash formula used the feeding of the starter and grower mash for turkeys in the form of pellets as compared to the regular dry mash mixture promoted better growth from hatch to marketing at 26 weeks of age.

Differences in mortality were not significant.

The turkeys fed pellets when dressed for market had a better market finish, and greater freedom from pin feathers than those turkeys fed the dry mash.

The difference in market quality of the turkeys fed pellets over the turkeys fed dry mash was much greater than the difference in growth. —Bull. 303, North Dakota Agr. Exp. Station.

Proper Feeding Makes the Difference

For best results in poultry feeding the food elements should be supplied in the proper ratio to make a balanced ration.

The quality of the protein is important. The most complete proteins are found in animal matter such as meat scraps and milk, according to T. W. Noland, director of the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., who adds

"PLANT PROTEINS are deficient in certain various constituents, which must be corrected before full use can be made of the proteins present. Fats and carbohydrates are more or less interchangeable and are found in abundance in all grains. They furnish the energy or body heat. Minerals (ash) not only furnish the bone-building and shell-forming material but they also assist in the digestion of the proteins. The vitamins necessary in poultry rations are found in green leafy plants, sprouted oats, codliver oil, brans and yellow corn, but not white corn.

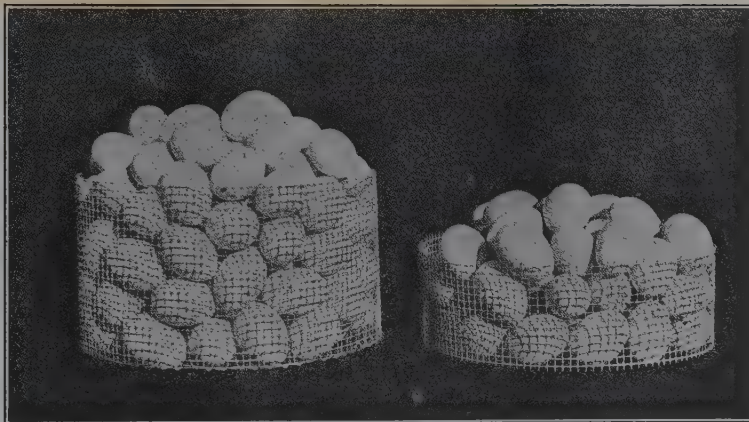
"An abundance of fresh clean water is very important in egg production. A certain amount of bulk as is furnished in bran and alfalfa meal is very helpful toward keeping the digestive organs in good condition.

"A SINGLE GRAIN RATION is not recommended. A mixture of equal parts cracked yellow corn and whole wheat is the most desirable grain ration. However, kaffir corn, milo maize, or other similar grains may be substituted for one-half the cracked yellow corn, with fairly good results. Ground feeds in the form of mash are easily digested and therefore an important part of the poultry ration. Wheat bran, shorts, pulverized yellow corn, pulverized oats, alfalfa leaf meal and some form of animal protein are used for making the mash. Oyster shell and sharp grit should be kept before the birds at all times.

"THE FOLLOWING FORMULA is a good mash starter for baby chicks and will give splendid results when fed either by the regular method or in batteries if 2% codliver oil is added: 50 lbs. soft wheat bran, 50 lbs. white shorts, 100 lbs. yellow corn meal, 50 lbs. ground rolled oats, 25 lbs. meat scraps, 10 lbs. bone meal, 5 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal and, 4 lbs. fine salt."

When the birds are moved to the colony house or are old enough to do without heat and are placed on range, the following mash is recommended by Mr. Noland: 25 lbs. soft wheat bran, 25 lbs. white shorts, 3 lbs. yellow corn meal, 10 lbs. ground oats, 15 lbs. meat scraps, 5 lbs. bone meal, 5 lbs. alfalfa leaf meal and, 1.5 lbs. fine salt.

Mr. Noland states "There are many high-grade commercial chick rations on the market today which will give splendid results and if the proper ingredients cannot be secured locally for home mixing we suggest that the commercial mixtures be used. The poultryman must



The Great Increase in Egg Production by Proper Feeding
Engraving by courtesy Missouri State Poultry Exp. Sta.

study his own conditions and determine which ration will give the most satisfactory results at the least cost."

Feed dealers who have difficulty in persuading customers to buy the right kind of feed for maximum egg production will find it helpful to have patrons read the foregoing and note the full egg basket that is the reward of intelligent selection of feeds.

especially in the fall, and percentages of alfalfa surviving the winter.—Bull. 242, Conn. Agr. Exp. Station.

Cutting Alfalfa for Protein

The largest yields of protein and of digestible nutrients were obtained from three 41-50-day-old cuttings per season but this system resulted in very poor stands, especially if practiced for 2 successive years. High yields of dry matter and good stands resulted from either two or three cuttings, more than 50 days old, but the hay was of inferior quality, especially from the June crop.

Excellent quality characterized less than 40-day-old cuttings but yields were much smaller. Three such cuttings per season were very injurious to stands. After removal of the top growth, sugars and starch decreased for about 20 days but increased consistently after a lapse of 30 days since mowing. There was a close relationship between carbohydrates in the roots,

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Equitable Distribution of Feeds

By A. G. PHILLIPS of Allied Mills before Purdue Nutrition School

Today the feed manufacturer is faced with an inadequate supply of yellow corn, fish meal, liver meal, meat scraps, dried milk, bone meal, wheat mill feeds, and vitamin D from fish oils, etc., to meet the feeding demands and requirements of poultry and live stock.

This condition of too little or not enough, is being met by readjustments of normal formulas and the addition of/or increase of ingredients carrying those vitamins which are normally found in the above-mentioned feeds. For example:

YELLOW CORN is being replaced with wheat, barley, oats and kafir. Since corn is rich in vitamin A, poultry mashers now contain an increased amount of vitamin A—carrying fish oils and dehydrated alfalfa meal. By increasing alfalfa and fish oils, the loss of vitamin A has been avoided. Since there is very little fish meal, liver meal and milk, or milk by-products now available for use in poultry mashers, a shortage of Riboflavin or vitamin G becomes evident.

Distillery residues, carrying 5 to 250 units of Riboflavin per gram are being used along with soybean oil meal and meat scraps to replace these important feeds. Recently thru research, synthetic riboflavin has been developed, costing in the neighborhood of \$22,000 per 100 pounds. One pound of this will replace the riboflavin value of about 50,000 pounds of dried milk. This particular source of synthetic vitamin G has been a life-saver in the manufacture of poultry mashers fed for growth and hatchability.

BONE MEAL is used in poultry rations, in order to keep strong the skeletal structure, but is not available in satisfactory quantities. Phosphate rock is available in large quantities and contains both calcium and phosphorous, the same as bone meal. It also contains too much fluorine, which is harmful to the growth of birds. Industry has come to our rescue by finding a method of properly defluorinating rock phosphate thus providing a source of calcium phosphate, similar to that in bone meal.

NATURAL FISH oils containing vitamin D, as now available in this country, will not meet the feed demands of today. Industry has again come to the rescue by discovering a process of irradiating cholesterol from shrimp and producing what is known as 7 dehydro cholesterol. This product provides a very satisfactory form of vitamin D with a high potency.

Wheat mill feeds, such as bran and middlings, are inadequate in quantity and the feed industry has been compelled to replace some of it with ground wheat. This is not a satisfactory substitute, but is the best available.

Protein is important in all poultry rations, and up to within a year ago, the feed industry depended a great deal upon the use of meat scraps as the most dependable source of it. We are now replacing meat scraps with soybean oil meal, which contains just as satisfactory a protein as does meat scraps. Soybean oil meal when supplemented with proper minerals and vitamins can be used satisfactorily in large quantities.

In cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the feed industry has definitely limited the percentage of ingredients from

animal, fish, and meal sources, in order to conserve the supply of those that are now being produced and are available in this country. These limitations have presented problems, but the feed industry, through its knowledge, ingenuity and research has been able to work out new ways of making as good feeds today as it did yesterday.

FEED DISTRIBUTION.—Realizing full well that there were not enough raw materials to be blended into adequate rations to meet the demands for production of live stock and poultry under war-time conditions, the feed industry was faced with a problem of equitably distributing what it could manufacture.

Rationing or quota plans of distribution were established rather generally over the country on a plan somewhat similar to the following: A feed manufacturer would take his last year's tonnage for a given month, increase it by a certain percentage (depending upon the amount of available material), and allocate this to his retail dealers and distributors. He would set up a definite shipping schedule. The retail dealers were in turn asked to allocate what they were able to buy, to their farmers and feeders, based upon the needs of the consumer. The farmers were asked to control the size of their flocks and herds on the basis of the feed available in their home communities. All this established a definite relationship between feed manufacturer, distributor, and consumer, which helped somewhat in keeping production in line with available feeding materials.

This plan was criticized somewhat by those who wished to expand their poultry and live stock production under the most profitable conditions they had seen for many years. It was, however, a very necessary plan of distribution, because at the present time, the feed manufacturers are not only faced with inadequate supplies of raw materials, but also a shortage of labor.

It is my belief that in Indiana, feed manufacturers increased disproportionately, the amount of poultry mashers over hog and dairy feeds. The sale of hog feeds has been restricted, because pasture and home-grown grains can be used economically by hogs.

In the middle west, particularly where home-grown grains, such as corn, wheat, and oats are generally available on most farms, there has developed a demand for a blended supplemental feed to be used or mixed with farm grains. This is a very practical feeding procedure, and should be encouraged wherever possible.

Right now, the feed industry, as well as the feeder, is faced with a shortage of protein-carrying ingredients that are normally used in large proportions in mixed supplemental feeds. This has definitely restricted in some places, the production of poultry supplements below the poultrymen's desires. Most feed manufacturers have been compelled to definitely limit the available tonnage of any feed mixture, carrying more than 18 to 20 per cent.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has very definitely encouraged the "spreading out" of all available high protein-carrying ingredients into as many tons of feed as possible. Mixed supplements for poultry and livestock appropriately belong in the middle west, and

their production will remain permanent, even though controlled by the supply of available raw materials.

Alfalfa Meal Wholesaler

Effective Nov. 9 the O.P.A. ruled that "Wholesaler" is a person who buys alfalfa hay products (other than for human consumption), unloads the same into a warehouse and resells the same to a retailer or a person who processes the same further. It includes a processor who transports and unloads the aforesaid products into a warehouse operated as a place of business separate from the production plant and thereafter sells the same to the persons above mentioned.

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Problems of the Community Mixer

By P. R. RECORD, of A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., before Purdue Nutrition School

The functions of the community mixer might be summed up by saying it is his job to furnish feeds to the feeders in his area in the form of mixed feeds, or ingredients to be mixed with the feeder's own grains. As a general rule, he has his own brand of feed, mixed from his own formula, carries ingredients to be mixed with the customer's grains in accordance with the customer's formula, probably sells ingredients to be fed as such and acts as a service man.

As to the problems confronting the community mixer, they are similar to what they were before the war except that these problems have been multiplied by the war. The chief problem confronting the community mixer is the question of being able to obtain sufficient quantities of ingredients of the proper quality to carry on his operations. Before the war, the question was to obtain the desired quality in the ingredients; now it is a question of getting enough of any quality.

The operations of the community mixer are not large enough to warrant a laboratory for analytical purposes to determine quality and for this reason he must depend upon the integrity of the manufacturer for the quality of the ingredients. Under present conditions the problem is to use those ingredients that are available to make the best feeds possible.

Until recently, most of the grains needed to build feeds were readily available and the principal shortages were in proteins, phosphorus supplements and vitamin carriers. At present even the grain supply is getting tighter and will probably continue that way as long as we have the large livestock population currently on farms.

THE PROTEIN SUPPLY during 1934-44 is expected to be as large as or slightly larger than during the past year in total tons but less per animal unit. The producers of protein feeds are allocating their supplies very much on the basis of past purchases so that a mixer can estimate fairly well the amount he will receive during the next year. As in the past year, the supply of animal protein will be limited, which means that vegetable protein will have to be used to replace a large part of the animal protein in former feed formulas. The recommendations of the Feed Industry Council are a good guide to follow. However, if a man has a good source of supply of animal protein and a limited source of vegetable, it will probably be necessary for him to use slightly more animal protein or just the reverse if he has a plentiful supply of vegetable protein.

The use of larger quantities of vegetable protein supplements and less animal protein brings up the question of mineral and vitamin supplementation to replace those minerals and vitamins usually supplied by the animal protein supplements. Meat scrap and fish meal contain rather large quantities of calcium and phosphorus. If bone meal was plentiful the mineral question would be simple but due to the scarcity of bone meal other sources of phosphorus must be found. Rock phosphate, super phosphate and defluorinated phosphates are helping solve the problem. Fluorine is a poison and is cumulative in its action so that when it is necessary to use phosphate sources that contain fluorine they should be used in feeds for market animals such as market hogs and broilers. A combination of bone meal and phosphates can be used so that the fluorine intake is not above the recommended levels.

VITAMINS.—The shortage of milk and the increased use of vegetable proteins has brought about a need for sources of the water-soluble vitamins of the B complex. By the judicious use of such products as the available supply of alfalfa meal, distillers' solubles, fermentation residues, dried whey, and what little milk is available, it is still possible to properly fortify feeds with these essential vitamins. In addition to this, some of the vitamins such

as riboflavin have become available thru synthetic production at prices that permit their use in feeds.

The shortage of fish oils has limited the supply of vitamins A and D from this source but the increased production of irradiated animal sterols and irradiated yeasts (for four-footed animals) has eliminated the shortages of vitamin D. Vitamin A can be supplied by a combination of the limited supplies of alfalfa meal and vitamin A oils with the yellow corn normally used. Some corn gluten feed or meal included in the feed will also help step up the A content.

Where high quality legume hays such as one of the clovers are available, they can be used to replace part of the alfalfa normally used. In some respects they are as satisfactory as alfalfa.

In considering mixing operations this year, it is fairly safe to assume that supplies will probably be about the same as last year and will probably be allocated by the manufacturer in about the same way as last year so that it might be well to plan operations on that basis letting the feeder know about what he may expect from you in the way of feed and plan his operations accordingly. With ingredient supplies being allocated to you, it will be impossible for you to supply feeds to care for a material increase in your customer's livestock feeding program.

The final result of the present situation boils down to fitting your production schedule to those ingredients available and making substitutions where necessary. This has been done in the past year and present livestock production records indicate that a good job has been done. Present-day feeds are doing as satisfactory and in some instances a more satisfactory job than our pre-war feeds. In order to check on the advisability of changes and substitutions and to learn what substitutions are satisfactory, it will be well to obtain the excellent advice and suggestions available from the trained men at your Experiment Station.

Feed Control Officials Consider War Problems

About as many feed manufacturers as control officials attended the 34th annual convention of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., Oct. 29 and 30.

Pres. P. B. CURTIS said: Due to the scarcity of certain normal feed ingredients and to the unusual demand for feed by feeders, there is a tendency to stretch feeds by using fillers and adulterants.

The substitution of ingredients in mixed feeds has created a serious problem in that the ingredients and chemical analyses of such feeds are not always in conformity with the registered declaration of ingredients and chemical analysis guarantee.

Because of the shortage of bags, the bag branding often disagrees with the tag thus causing much confusion to prospective feed purchasers.

The use of feed materials containing elements of a toxic nature and of feed ingredients of questionable feeding value is increasing.

The distribution by certain federal agencies of feed ingredients not in compliance with state laws has occurred in many states.

While all of these items represent present wartime problems, I dare say that most of them will continue to exist for an extended period following the war.

At the present time there is a strong sentiment throughout the country that federal agencies distributing feed, fertilizer and seed should comply with state laws in the same way as private individuals and corporations. Due to the widespread interest in this subject, it is probable that congress will settle the issue by re-enacting legislation patterned after H. B. 1396 which was passed unanimously by congress and given a pocket veto by our President.

R. M. FIELD presented greetings from the

Progress

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Successful extermination of insects in farm stored grain is a far step ahead of waiting to do battle with bugs after the arrival, at mill or elevator, of heavily infested grain. Prevents much of the havoc caused by permitting weevil, bran bugs and moth to "run wild" on the farm . . . prevents, too, spread of infestation . . . saves time, money, labor and grain.



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made by the makers of Weevil-Cide, 3 to 1 choice of the grain trade is produced for the express purpose of controlling insects in farm stored grain. Easy to apply. Uniform in results. Economical. Sold only through mill and elevator operators . . . and at a substantial dealer's profit. Write for grain saving, money making facts.

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American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n of which he is president.

A. F. HOPKINS, regional director of the Feed Industry Council, delivered an address stressing the labor problem, which is published elsewhere.

A. L. WARD of the National Cotton Seed Products Ass'n said: We definitely believe that a calcium fortified protein meal of a given protein content is more desirable under average farm practices than an unfortified meal of the same protein content as the fortified meal.

We know that the use of the free-choice method of furnishing calcium and phosphorus, as well as salt, is the most practical and economical, but as a matter of fact, too few farmers use the free-choice method. Therefore, we recommend the addition of 2% ground limestone or some similar source of calcium carbonate in dairy feed mixtures used with low protein roughages; 1% with medium protein roughages. We also recommend 1-10 of 1 pound of 1.6 ounces of limestone or some similar source of calcium, per head per day, for lambs on feed.

The amount of any particular mineral needed to be added to meal at the point of manufacture would depend on what proportion the oilmeal is of the total ration, and on the type of the animal fed. Minerals can be fed free-choice by the feeder and thereby the mineral requirements of the animal will be more certainly and easily met. The buyer does not want to pay oilmeal prices for a calcium carbonate product.

Officers elected for the ensuing year are W. C. Jones, Richmond, Va., pres.; R. A. Maddox of Mississippi, vice pres., and L. E. Bopst of Maryland, re-elected sec'y. H. A. Halvorson of Minnesota was named to the executive committee.

Speakers at Ohio Conference

Frank Boling, vice chairman of the Feed Industry Council, is one of the leading speakers scheduled for the Ohio Animal Nutrition Conference of Ohio State University Nov. 11 and 12 at Columbus, O.

Others are Dr. R. M. Bethke, Dr. A. R. Winter, Dr. W. E. Krauss, Paul Gerlaugh, D. C. Kennard and C. F. Monroe.

Elton Kile, pres. of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, has as his topic "Feed Quality Control Problems."

Rice Products for Fattening Cattle

The third year of work on rice and rice products has been completed by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Baton Rouge.

Comparisons were made between ground shelled corn, ground rough rice, chicken-feed rice, rice polish, rice bran, and equal parts of rice polish and rice bran. All lots received four pounds cottonseed meal, salt, ground oyster shell, and rice straw for roughage with an occasional feed of good green alfalfa hay to supply vitamin A.

The corn ration produced the highest gains and made the best profits each year. The rice polish ration produced the second largest gains and made nearly as good profits. At 10 cents less per 100 pounds for rice polish the profits would have been similar to those made with corn. Ground rough rice produced satisfactory gains but profits were low due to rough rice costing more than corn. Ground rough rice showed about 85% the feeding value of corn. Chicken-feed rice produced the fourth best gains but the lowest profits and showed an estimated value of 73% that of corn. Rice bran produced only fair profits and made the lowest gains. Rice bran does not satisfactorily replace corn in a fattening ration for steers.

A complete mimeographed report, Animal Industry Circular No. 40, is available on request, giving more general details.

Animals Should Get Vitamins

"With large numbers of animals to be fed and with only slightly increased total feed supplies, an effort should be made to distribute the vitamin containing feeds to those animals that have the greatest need." This is the advice of C. L. Shrewsbury, agricultural chemist at Purdue University.

Beef cattle, he says, may be maintained on feeds relatively poor in vitamins, such as the lower quality roughages. Sheep, especially lambs, and ewes during gestation and lactation—need the higher quality roughages to supply both the known and unknown vitamins. Swine are more likely to suffer than any other class of livestock from insufficient total intake of vitamins. Distribution of high vitamin feeds to brood sows and young pigs would seem to be the solution of this problem. Attention should be given to supplying vitamin D, either as irradiated yeast or as sun-cured alfalfa.

32nd National Egg Laying Contest

The Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., a member of the Council of American Official Egg Laying Tests, has just concluded the 12th and final month of the 1943 competition that started Oct. 1, 1942 and continued 51 weeks.

National in scope, 18 states were represented in the tests. The 60 pens contained 13 birds to the pen. The 780 birds laid 138,262 eggs.

Two hundred fifty-seven hens made a record of 225 eggs or more with at least an equal number of points during the 51 weeks, forty-two of which made a record of 30 points or more. The owners of these hens will receive a certificate showing the record made, which will be mailed as soon as possible.

Pen 53, S. C. White Leghorns, owned by Booth Farms & Hatchery, Clinton, Mo., won the Test and a Silver Trophy Cup. The production for this pen was 3,161 eggs, 3433.40 points, an average of 243.15 eggs, 264.10 points per bird.

Pen 22, S. C. R. I. Reds, owned by J. J. Warren, North Brookfield, Mass., won a Silver Trophy Cup for the highest record in the Heavy Class with a record of 3,097 eggs, 3374.15 points, for the 51 weeks.

The highest hen in the contest was a S. C. White Leghorn, 44-11, owned by the Foreman Poultry Farm, Lowell, Mich., with a record of 319 eggs, 342.80 points, for the 51 weeks. This hen won a Silver Trophy Cup for the highest individual in the Light Class.

Hen 22-2, a S. C. R. I. Red, owned by J. J. Warren, North Brookfield, Mass., won the Cup for the highest individual in the Heavy Class with a record of 312 eggs, 341.95 points, for the 51 weeks.

The total feed consumption for the 51 weeks averaged 56.31 pounds mash and 51.6 pounds grain per bird in the Heavy Class and 50.6 pounds mash and 42.3 pounds grain per bird in the Light Class. The total amount of feed consumed in the Test averaged 53.4 pounds mash and 46.9 pounds grain per bird.

The mash used in the Test consisted of the following: 100 pounds pulverized yellow corn, 50 pounds gray shorts, 50 pounds pulverized wheat, 100 pounds wheat bran, 50 pounds pulverized oats, 50 pounds alfalfa meal, 50 pounds soy bean meal, 90 pounds meat scraps, 25 pounds mineral, 6 pounds fine salt and 6 ounces vitamin D concentrate. This dry mash was kept in open hoppers at all times and a moistened mash of the same mixture was fed each morning. A good supply of limestone grit and crushed oyster shell was available at all times. The grain feed consisted of 50 pounds cracked yellow corn and 50 pounds whole wheat. A small amount of grain was fed in the morning but the principal grain feed was given in the evening. In extremely cold weather an additional amount of cracked corn was used. While difficulty was

experienced in securing some of the ingredients used in the mash feed, every effort was made to maintain a balanced ration as nearly as possible.

Hay Movement in October

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during October, compared with October, 1942, in tons were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1943	1942	1943	1942
Chicago	4,190	2,064	1,574	321
Port Worth	880	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	20,178	6,182	11,970	1,728
Seattle	2,123	1,463
St. Louis	1,752	72	1,056	84

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Hauler		
Grain	Grade	Dockage
%		
Gross		
Tare		
Net		
Total Dockage		
Net Pounds		
Bushels		
Price	Amount \$	
Storage Ticket No.		
Check No.		

Station	
No.	19
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No.	19		
Load of			
From			
To			
Gross	lbs.	\$	100 Due to
Tare	lbs.	or Order.	
Net	lbs.		
Net	bus.	lbs.	Weigher.

(Three-Fourths Actual Size)

No.	19		
Load of			
From			
To			
Price per bu.	Gross	lbs.	
Test	Tare	lbs.	
Man ON—OFF	Net	lbs.	
	Net	bu.	
	Weigher		

Three-Fourths Actual Size)

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Bought of	19		
Load of			
Price	per cwt.	Gross	lbs.
Price	per bu.	Tare	lbs.
Driver—On.	Off.	Net	lbs.
		Net	bu.
	Weigher		

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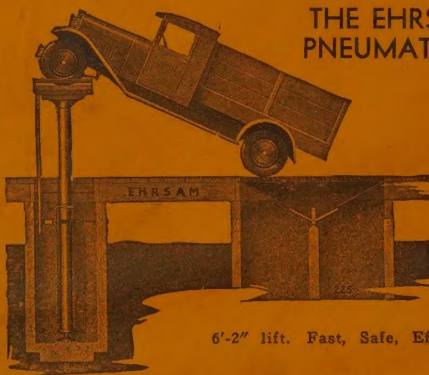
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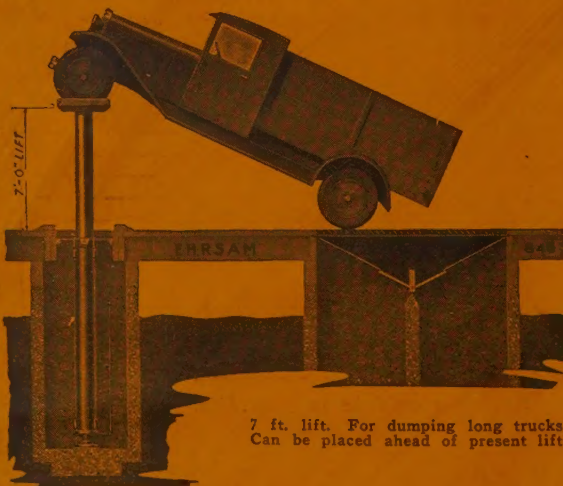
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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 320. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.55, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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